PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,072—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. | |
| * GANGES | 4291 | T. F. Creery | 13t Aug. |
| B.L.CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. F. Jephson | 27th " |
| B.L.ROME | 5845 | A. R. Daniell | 3rd Sept. |
| M * GANGES | 4232 | T. F. Creery | 10th " |
| | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. | |
| B.L.INDIA | 7911 | R. F. Briscoe | 18th Sept. |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. F Jephson | 25th " |
| B.L.ORIENTAL | 5384 | L. H. Meade | 2nd Octr. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5142 | W. A. Wheler | 9 h " |
| B.L. BRITANIA | 6525 | J. I. Parfitt | 16th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | J. F. Jephson | 23rd " |
| B.M.CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. R. Andrews | 30th " |
| M* CARTHAGE | 5780 | W. J. Nantes | 6th Nov. |
| B.L.EGYPT | 8000 | | 13th " |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

#### TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

#### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st Sept., 1897. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Roseovic | 4,213 | 1st Oct., 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 386 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

#### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallnschnig | 4,766 | 12th Aug. |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Leva | 4,235 | Sept. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 160 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 685 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISKLA | L. Brelich | 4,350 | 21st Aug. 1897. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCK to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 3, 1897.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS. | 5,707 | De Maubeuge | 3rd September. |
| SAGHALIEN | 4,049 | Garbo | 1st October. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Le Coispellier | 29th October. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement, will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Aug., at 2 p.m. or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Hunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Ahwaz, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, ANDBEIRA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 11th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th August, 1897.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### LATHAM & Co.,

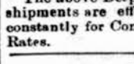
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearnce of goods.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1 Pound in Rs. 15 oz., post free | 15 12 |
| ½ " " " 7-8 oz., post free | 8 0 |
| ¼ " " " 3-12 oz., post free | 4 4 |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Would draw attention to their selections of the following

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### SHERRIES

FROM GONSALEZ BYASS & CO.

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BY GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, PERINET JOUET, POMMERY AND GRENO.

### CLARETS

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF P. DUBOIS & CO.

### RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,

BY DEINHARD & CO.

BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNES,
MARSALA, HUNGARIAN WINES,
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TREACHER & CO.'S WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF

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BY FOSTER, BURKE AND STONE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A NOVEL COOKERY-BOOK, Rs. 3-12.

CAKES AND ALE: A Memory of Many Meals: the Whole interspersed with Various Recipes more or less original, and Anecdotes, mainly veracious. By Edward Spencer ('Nathaniel Gubbins'). With cover designed by Phil May.

"The Daily Mail" says: "The one unusual quality of this book is its fun, but together with the fun there is a serious desire to impart useful information on matters culinary, and the housewife who believes that the best way to a man's affection is through his stomach, is likely to achieve her ends if she accepts Mr. Spencer's genial and always dependable guidance."

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"The Referee": The most readable and the most practical work of its kind I know."

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And the Wonder of Clairvoyance, Rs. 3-12.

Embracing practical instructions in the Art, History, and Philosophy of this ancient Science, illustrated with diagrams, by John Melville. To which is appended an Abridgment of Jacob Dixon's "Hygienic Clairvoyance" with various Extracts and Original Notes.

In the above Work it will show that the recent discovery of the new famous "X Rays," enabling mankind to see through the hitherto opaque, constitutes a probable key to the scientific solution of the Clairvoyance Vision.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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| BAHADURS No. 1. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3. |
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| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1 |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2 |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3. | BAHADUR EXCELSIORS |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1 |
| BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2. |
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## McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

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## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

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Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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| D. C. OOMRIGUR. | E. P. BATTIWALLA & Co. | M. P. BARIA. |
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IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

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| HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial | 24 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial | 25 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial | 30 0 |
| TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial | 30 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial | 32 0 |
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| HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial | 38 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial | 40 0 |
| HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in, 3½ in. dial | 75 0 |
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FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

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GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

| | Rs. a. |
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| IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit | 3 8 |
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

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PURVEYORS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

OUR SUPPLIES of English, and Italian Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, etc., are constantly renewed with the best and fresh stocks from only the well-known Houses, and we guarantee their quality and freshness.

Reduced Cash Price Lists Free on Application.

## PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

## BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

'TO-DAY'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

BLACK FELTS.
COLORED FELTS.
STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, AND HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and social Grouping of Passengers.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

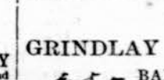
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly situated Country Home, near Cheltenham. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming environment and comfortable Home, and good Library special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply G. F. Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ..... One Star. PINK ..... Two Stars. GOLD ..... Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH, AT 5-30 P.M.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN

Will give another of their Shakespearian and Dramatic

RECITALS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION:—Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

---

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 12th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1897, at 6 P. M.

T. W. BIRKETT,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

---

MEDICAL MEN are REQUIRED to serve under the Plague Committee on Railway, Sea, and City Inspection duty.

Salary Rs. 150. No allowances. Apply to the undersigned.

W. F. CAHUSAC, Major,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

---

WANTED, for the Karachi Municipality for 13 months or longer as may be found necessary a Secretary, salary Rs. 600 per mensem with Rs. 50 conveyance allowance. In the event of the appointment being made permanent salary will be Rs. 600, rising to Rs. 900.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials should reach the undersigned, on or before the 30th August, 1897.

Further particulars on application.

TAHILRAM KHEMCHAND,
President, Karachi Municipality.

Karachi, 3rd August, 1897.

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of DAMODAR KASSINATH PUTWARDHAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

WASUDEV MORESHWAR PUTWARDHAN, the sole Executor, according to the tenor of the Will..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,

The 5th day of August 1897.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

---

### THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

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HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immoveable property at Hornby Road, Fort, known as "Patuk's House," in the vicinity of the late Fort Police Court.

By order of the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1897, at 4 p. m., (unless the property is previously sold by private contract) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, all that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's old No. 503, new No. 5611, and new Survey No. 8895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 26, but now under Ward No. 2347, and Street No. 163, Hornby Road, and No. 28, Ragunath Dadajee Street, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby Road aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Ragunath Dadajee Street, on or towards the west by Hornby Road, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Cursetjee Jamsetjee, but now of Ardaser Cursetjee Powalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, but now of Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the owners or their tenants.

For conditions of sale and all other information application can be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the owners, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1897.

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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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## NOTICES.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1897, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Company will hold monthly Sales, by Tender, of the following:—

TOOLS AND MACHINERY NOT FURTHER REQUIRED.

SCRAP, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, BRASS AND COPPER.

2. For further particulars and tender forms application should be made to the undersigned.

By Order,

AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 4th August, 1897.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

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Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

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Managing Agents.

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INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., gun-fire, on the 23rd August, 1897, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 65,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

| | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| November, 1897 | ........................ | 7,000 |
| December | ,, ........................ | 8,000 |
| January, 1898 | ........................ | 8,000 |
| February | ,, ........................ | 8,000 |
| March | ,, ........................ | 5,000 |
| July | ,, ........................ | 7,000 |
| August | ,, ........................ | 7,000 |
| September | ,, ........................ | 7,000 |
| October | ,, ........................ | 8,000 |
| | Total .... | 65,000 |

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, of best steam coal. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 21st July, 1897.

---

## WANTED.

WANTED,

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Candidate to give (Rs. 1,000) one thousand in cash Security.

The appointment to be a temporary one for six months with the chance of confirmation.

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C. F. MURRAY. CAPTAIN,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona Gymkhana Club, 5th Aug., 1897.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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G. TROST,
Manager

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £180,000

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

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RESERVES and REST ......... ,, 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

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Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

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NOTICES.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 9-58m., 9-39s. Low water, 2-52m., 4-2s.
Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-15 p.m.
Cricket: R. A. vs. R. N.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game, to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 2,508, the daily average 81, and the total of new admissions 1,181. Of these 835 were Parsees, Hindus 255, and other castes 91. The number of children vaccinated was 86.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played, this evening, between the Telegraph and a team from the Royal Navy. Kick off at 5-30. Telegraph team:—J. Steer, J. Edwards, G. Harle, W. MacQueen, A. Michael, A. Mithen, F. Harris, H. Peil, E. Easom, W. Mason, and E. Perkins. Reserves: T. J. MacRae and W. Thoy.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Tanga, Darasalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Alagoa Bay, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, Diego Suarez, Mayotte, Majunga, and Nossibe, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.—This afternoon, at 5-15 o'clock, the second division of the present course of lectures will be entered on, namely, the study of Middle English or of the language of the Transition Period. This will include the study of the foreign elements then introduced. To-day's lecture will be a historical sketch of the linguistic and literary development from Layamon to Chaucer.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A SCALDING.—On Saturday afternoon, Husson Ali Luchmonji, a Borah, aged thirty years, residing at Chuckla Street, was removed by his father to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from severe spasms, the result of a scald on the left foot, caused by a quantity of hot dammer, accidentally falling on it, on the 19th ultimo, while engaged in dammering a house at Argyle Road. The man has been detained in the hospital.

A JUBILEE CASKET FROM THE PARSEES.—The *Madras Times* prints a sketch of the silver casket, presented by the Parsees of Bombay to her Majesty the Queen, the workmanship of Mr. Framjee Bumgara, of Mount Road, Madras. The casket represents an ancient Persian palace, as described in an old-fashioned book of travels. Three creations surmounting the casket are in solid gold. A figure on the left represents a Parsee king paying his devotions to the fire-altar in front of him. A figure in the air is an angel, according to the Parsee conception. The sketch is largely reduced from a photograph by Signor del Tufo.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of July last the number of patients were treated in this dispensary was 3,582, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,121, classified as stated below:—

| Castes. | Men. | Women | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindu | 278 | 192 | 470 | 940 |
| Mussalman | 34 | 26 | 110 | 170 |
| Parsee | 2 | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| Other castes | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Total.. | 314 | 220 | 587 | 1,121 |

The average daily attendance was 115·5.

"TOMMY ATKINS" ON THE SPREE.—On Saturday midnight, a party of soldiers were driving through Middle Colaba in a hack victoria, when one of them suddenly threw the driver off his seat, and drove off in the direction of their barracks. But before they had gone many yards, the soldier on the coach-box drove the conveyance into a gutter. The whole party ran away and were lost sight of in the Military Lines. The driver of the victoria, who had been riding on the back seat after having been thrown off the coach-box, escaped unhurt, but his carriage was slightly damaged. Enquiries are being made, and if the offenders can be traced their conduct will be brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding their corps.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Shumsher Mea Shaikbboy, residing in the room of a chawl at Tarwady, Nesbit Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, the theft of a bag, containing Rs. 200 in cash, and silver ornaments, worth Rs. 6. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the complainant is a cooly by profession, and takes his meals at a boarding house. At 8 o'clock, on Saturday night, he went to sleep on the verandah of his residence, placing the bag under his head. About midnight he was aroused by someone removing his bag from underneath his head, and on getting up, saw a Mahomedan, whose name he knew to be Shaik Hoosain Shaik Mohideen, running away with the bag in his hand. The complainant raised an alarm, but did not effect an arrest. The accused is being sought for by the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March ............Am Schonen Strand der elbe.. Vollstedt
Selection............The Old Guard ....................Planquette
Graceful Dance.....Dulcie ................................Cecile Tovey
Fantasia.............A Burlesque (a) ....................Kappey
Valse .................Follette ...............................Fahrbach
Galop ................Lebenswecker .......................Coraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

(a) Synopsis:—

1 Introduction—A Frog he would a wooing Go.
2 The Poacher [llington
3 Come Lasses and Lads 11 The Bailiff's daughter of Is-
4 The Vicar of Bray 12 Hope told a flattering Tale
5 True as the Stars 13 Grandfather's Dance
6 Valse—My Queen 14 Real Jam
7 Villikins and his Dinah 15 That's where you feel it
8 Lord Lovel 16 Several tunes mixed up
9 Hornpipe—Drink to me only with thine Eyes 17 Finale on Pop Goes the Weasel.
10 The Band coming from a distance.

STABBING AFFRAY AT KHETWADY.—About half-past 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Govind Kala, a coachman employed in the service of a Parsee gentleman, and residing in his stable at the 12th Lane, Khetwady, was, while asleep, stabbed on the throat with a knife by a fellow-coachman, named Daji Lugra, who absconded after committing the deed. The wound, which fortunately has not proved to be a fatal one, was about four inches and a-half long, and extended from left side of the neck to the artery. The injured man sprung up in his bed, bleeding from the wound, and caught hold of his assailant; but the would-be murderer broke loose from his grasp and escaped. An alarm was raised, and several Parsees turned out, but the assailant, having a good start, could not be found. About four hours after the occurrence, the police were informed, when Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Saunderson proceeded to the spot and had the injured man conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The police found the knife, with stains of fresh blood on it, in the stable. The attack is said to be the result of jealousy. The injured man is lying in a precarious condition in the hospital. A rigorous search is being made for the absconding man.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN UNHAPPY WIFE.—Chundri, a Hindu girl, aged thirteen years, wife of one Govind Rama, a mill-hand, residing at Matoonga, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well on the Sewree Road, on Saturday morning, and would have been drowned but for a plucky Purdassee, who immediately jumped in after her and rescued her from self-destruction. It appears that on the morning of the day in question, Chundri, in company of another woman, was taking her husband's food to the China Mill. On arriving near a well on the Sewree Road, Chundri put the pot containing the food on the ground, and went towards the well, telling her companion that she was going for a drink. The girl went to the well, mounted the parapet wall, and deliberately jumped in. An alarm was raised by her companion, when a Purdassee, named Ramsoonaya Mahabir, living close by, left his hut, and pluckily jumped in after her and kept her afloat, till she was taken out of the well by the police. The girl stated that she attempted to take her life because she had been constantly ill-treated by her husband and mother-in-law. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chundri was charged by Inspector Okeeffe, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well. Mr. Salmon appeared for the accused. On the husband undertaking to treat his wife kindly, the magistrate warned and discharged her.

WAS IT A SUICIDE OR AN OVERDOSE?—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Liladhur Knushal, aged nineteen years, a cook, employed in the service of a Hindu woman, Amritabai, and residing with her at Cavel. The deceased was addicted to all sorts of alcoholic drinks, such as liquor, opium, ganja, etc., and had joined his last employment only five days ago. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Liladhur went to a caste-dinner with his brother, but before he had any food he got up abruptly and left without saying anything to his brother. About 7 o'clock on the following morning, when his mistress went to awake him, she found him semi-unconscious and drowsy. She set him up, when Liladhur said that he had "mahajam" (preparation of opium) and would not like to get up so soon. He, however, left his bed, went to a stand-pipe, and having taken a bath, again went to sleep, telling his mistress that the effects of the "mahajam" had not gone, and that he should sleep some hours more. About four hours after, Amritabai again went to arouse him, and this time found him unconscious and speechless. His brother was sent for, and on arrival removed deceased to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, Liladhur was found suffering from opium poisoning. Stomach pump was utilised and means were taken to bring him to his senses. But deceased never came to himself again, and died a few hours after admission. During the time he had been in the employment of his mistress, he was cheerful, and did not appear to be in any anxiety. From the evidence of the servant to a licensed vendor of opium at Bhuleshwar it appears that directly after leaving the caste dinner, Liladhur proceeded to the opium shop and purchased two annas worth of opium for his own consumption. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

## THE SEDITIOUS LUCKNOW MOULVI.

THE judgment of the Magistrate of Lucknow, Mr. Percy Gray, in this case, was to the following effect:—

The accused called a meeting at the Shahmina for the 13th ultimo. Its ostensible object was to offer congratulation to the Sultan of Turkey on his victory over the Greeks. At the meeting the accused made a speech, in the course of which he said the Europeans had much oppressed the Sultan who had borne it patiently, though if he liked he could have crushed the old woman (*burhia.*) The meaning he intended to convey to his hearers was that the Queen-Empress had fought with the Sultan and had been defeated, otherwise, there was no object in speaking of the Europeans and the Queen-Empress in close juxtaopposition.

In the minds of his hearers, or the majority of them, the words Europeans and English are the same, and he intended that they should so understand them. He was well aware that the Queen-Empress and the Sultan of Turkey were not and had not been at war, but his hearers would be ignorant, and his object was to play on their feelings by exciting them. The ostensible object of the meeting was therefore utilised for the expression of inflammatory and provocative language which was insulting to the Queen-Empress, whose subject he is. Such language is very likely to provoke a breach of the peace.

The language used was deposed to by independent witnesses present at the meeting, one of them a respectable Mahomedan of good family, and three Hindus. The actual words used were taken down by two Mahomedan Head Constables, specially detailed for duty at the meeting, and a Hindu. The former witnesses were able to give the gist of the language, which coincides with what was actually recorded by the latter witnesses.

The accused declined to ask independent witnesses any question. In his statement he merely denied using the expressions attributed to him. At a previous meeting held by him on the 23rd May to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee, the accused made use of depreciatory language against the Queen-Empress, in whose very honour he professed to call the meeting. He there said that she had taken twenty-five crores of rupees from her Indian subjects, and had in return paid labourers from two to six pice a day in time of famine, which was all due to the dishonesty of the "hakims." Such intemperate language was used to embitter his hearers' minds. It shows the course of conduct which he pursued in vilifying the Queen, whose subject he is. He was well aware that what he said was false. A number of witnesses have been examined, on behalf of the accused, some his friends called and some he called himself. The former came without notice. These witnesses, specially the former, have deposed that the accused never made use of any insulting expression whatever, but when questioned as to their rememberance of what he said have been unable to remember much of the speech. All they can remember is that he spoke in praise of the Government and the Queen. When asked further as to who the other speakers were, they have been mostly unable to give their names, or where they have given their names have been unable to say what their speeches were about. These witnesses who have appeared without a summons have been heard as a matter of grace by the Court, because the prosecution had no notice of their coming, and were, therefore, not in a position to cross-examine them. The accused has complained that he has not been able to procure any Barrister or Vakil to appear on his behalf, but this shows what his character is in the place. He says himself that no one will from fear appear on his behalf. But he is well able to conduct his own case, and he has on two occasions made the acquaintance of the Courts. He has had a fair and full trial. It is impossible to get over the fact that people of respectability have given evidence against him that he used insulting expressions about the Queen, which led them to leave the meeting. This is not a police-made case. The police attended the meeting as is their duty to take down what the accused said. What they took down is confirmed by the evidence of respectable witnesses, against this the evidence for the accused is of the weakest kind. It has been got up of course by his friends to excuse him, and it is noticeable how several of them have deserted him at the first. Some say they came too late to hear all he said.

The result of the accused's remarks are such as to lead people to commit a breach of the peace. Inflammatory words used against the Government and the Queen are calculated to excite those who would otherwise be well-disposed persons.

The accused has been on a previous occasion bound over to keep the peace. This was six years ago. He was twice convicted of creating disturbance over religious matters. Looking to the probable result of this speech, it is necessary to take strong preventive measures that the accused may understand that while Government is very tolerant of criticism of its acts, it will not tolerate seditious or inflammatory language used at a meeting (called to give thanks for the Turkish victory) and used to lower the prestige of the ruling sovereign of this country, who is at peace with the Sultan. I therefore make the order absolute, in default of compliance, the accused will be kept for one year in simple imprisonment or until such time as the order is complied with.

## CRICKET.

### PARSEE COLTS' MATCH.

A CRICKET match between the teams of Messrs. Spencer and Kanga was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Saturday and Sunday last, which resulted in a draw in favour of Mr. Spencer's team. Mr. Spencer's team in their first venture scored 125. Mr. R. E. Mody played a free and faultless game, and contributed 32 runs to his credit. His hits included four 4's, and three 3's. Mr. Homee Kanga, a young criketer of great pluck and promise, played well for his side, and contributed 20 to his credit. Mr. Spencer remained at the wicket for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and exhibited correct game. The leading feature of the match was three smart catches made by Mr. P. H. Vakil at slips. Mr. P. D. Kanga also made a beautiful catch of the day at "mid-off, off Machliwalla, a feat which was greeted with applause by the spectators. Chenoy and Raja (junior) bowled well for his side. Mr. P. D. Kanga's team in their turn made only 69 runs against the bowling of Messrs. A. H. Mehta and P. H. Davur. Mehta, who is in grand form of bowling this year, captured six of their opponents' best wickets for only 19 runs. P. H. Davur also took 4 wickets at the cost of 27 runs. Mr. Sorab Davur's—the Parsee Blackham—wicket-keeping throughout the innings was superb. He made three excellent catches, and smartly stumped three good players. Three successive catches taken at short-slip by Mr. Homee Kanga are worth noticing. Both teams lunched together in the Gymkhana pavillion. There was a large gathering of spectators, the majority of whom were Parsees.

### ESPLANADE VS. LIBERAL.

A cricket match was played last Sunday between the Esplanade Cricket Club and the Liberal Cricket Club (of the Esplanade). The Esplanade won the toss, and sent their opponents to bat, who put together 91 runs, of which 30 were credited to Mr. Vagifdar, who played good cricket. The Esplanade went to bat at 3-30 p.m., and scored 153 for four wickets down, Mr. Pagdiwalla had made 66 (not out), Vakharia 60, and L. Mehta 18. The Esplanade winning by 6 wickets and 62 runs.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Racliffe, Lt, Bc, 7t Bo I, on leave, from England.
Jenkin, Surg Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Kirkee.
Welch, Lt Col, Bo, 3rd B L I, from furlough, from England.
Shadwell, Capt, Punjab, D A A G, from leave, from England.
Thornhill, Lt, Bengal, I S C, on leave, from England.
Custance, Capt, Punjab, 36th Sikhs, on leave, from England.

### DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 7.

Mayne, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.
Shadwell, Capt, Punjab, D A A from leave, to Kasauli.
Lough, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Srinagar.
Hodson, Capt, Punjab, Q O Corps, of Guide, from leave, to Mardan.
Phipps, Lt, Punjab, R E, on duty, from Attock.
Custance, Capt, Punjab, 36th Sikhs, from leave, to Kohat.

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Assam Gazette*, July 31.)

Privilege leave of absence for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to Mr F C Henniker, I C S, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, with effect from the 13th Aug 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr L J Kershaw, I C S, Asst Commr, Gologhat, is transferred to Dibrugarh, and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Lakhimpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F C Henniker, I C S, or until further orders.

Lieut W M Kennedy, I C S, Asst Commr, Kohima, is transferred to Gologhat and placed in charge of that subdivision during the absence on deputation of Mr L J Kershaw, I C S, or until further orders.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 5th August 1897:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1897-98 | 13,000,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 10th July 1897 | 3,512,800 |
| Balance to be remitted from 1st August 1897 to 31st March 1898 | 9,487,200 |

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

### BRAN PRODUCED AT THE EAST INDIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

KARA DAMJEE AND ANOTHER VS. COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, which was heard some time ago. The plaintiff, carrying on business in Bombay at Bhat Bazar, prayed that the defendant, carrying on business under the name of the firm of C. E. Patel and Co., may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 4,732-9-6 and the costs of the suit.

The plaint stated that the defendant is the owner of a flour mill, situated at Grant Road, and known as the East India Roller Flour Mill; and as such owner, by a writing dated 25th October 1895, he contracted with the plaintiff to deliver, from November 1895 to the end of June 1896, from 8,000 to 10,000 bags of bran produced by his mill at the rate of 6 1-2 annas per maund. One of the terms of the contract was that the defendant was to deliver from 1,000 to 1,200 bags every month if he could do so, or "subject to his being able to deliver." During the period covered by the contract, the defendant's mill produced more than 10,000 bags of bran; and the plaintiff submitted that the defendant could have carried out the contract in its entirety, as he was able to deliver the whole quantity sold by him to the plaintiff. Defendant, however, during the whole period, delivered to plaintiff only 3,199 bags, and instead of delivering the remaining 6,801 bags, he sold the same to other dealers at much higher rates. The plaintiff said that, after the date of his contract, the price of bran rose to 8½ annas per maund, in consequence of which the defendant sold his bran to other merchants, and wrongfully refused and failed to deliver the remaining bags to the plaintiff, though repeatedly called upon to do so, thereby depriving the plaintiff of the profits he would have made if he had performed his part of the contract. By reason of defendant's breach of contract, the plaintiff had sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 4,250-10-0, being the difference between 6½ annas the contract price, and 8½ annas per maund, being the price of the bran ruling in the market during the period the defendant should have delivered the remaining 6,801 bags of bran. Plaintiff claimed a further sum of Rs. 693-3-6, being the value of empty gunny bags which the plaintiff had left on the mill premises for filling in the bran, but which the defendant had failed to return. Plaintiff gave credit to defendant for Rs. 211-4-0, the balance due for bran delivered by the defendant. On account of the damages sustained by defendant's breach of his contract, and for the price of gunny bag wrongfully retained by him, after giving him credit for the balance of purchase money due to him, a sum of Rs. 4,732-9-6 was now due by the defendant to the plaintiff.

The defendant denied that he was liable to the plaintiff in respect of the sum claimed of any part thereof. The plaintiff is an exporter of bran to Karachi, and the contract with the defendant was entered into by him with a view to securing as much of the bran produced at the defendant's mill, up to the limit of 10,000 bags, and within the period from November 1895 to June 1896, as the defendant should be able to deliver to the plaintiff, full liberty being reserved to the defendant to dispose, at his will, of bran produced during the period, at his mill, to purchasers other than the plaintiff, provided only that the defendant should not export or sell any such bran for export to Karachi. The plaintiff signed and gave to the defendant the writing produced in court, which correctly express the defendant's obligation under the contract. The defendant entered into the contract upon those terms, and the contract was acted upon in accordance with such terms, and the plaintiff never suggested that the defendant was guilty of any default under the contract by reason of short deliveries or otherwise until the 4th June 1896, when the plaintiff for the first time set up the present claim. The defendant contended that he fulfilled his part of the contract by delivering to the plaintiff from time to time such quantities of bran as he had at his disposal after satisfying his engagements to deliver bran to other persons. He admitted that he delivered to the plaintiff 3,199 bags only. The total production of bran in the defendant's mill from 1st November 1895 to 30th June 1896 was 8,913 bags, out of which 5,714 bags were delivered to purchasers other than the plaintiff. Defendant did not admit that the price of bran rose to 8½ annas per maund, or that the plaintiff had sustained any damages. The plaintiff never made any claim in respect of empty gunny bags before the suit was filed. Defendant had offered to pay for the empty bags, and on the 17th September paid plaintiff for them at the rate of Rs. 19-14-0, which was the proper price or value of the same. Under the circumstances the defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering judgment, after stating the respective positions of the parties, said that, on the 25th October 1895, the second plaintiff signed and gave to the defendant a document consisting of a printed form with blanks, some of which were filled in manuscript, and partly in English and partly in Gujrati. The blanks in the English portion were not filled in. Immediately below came the Gujrati portion, in which the blanks in the printed form were filled in, and of which the following is a translation:—"To the proprietors of the East India Roller Flour Mills. I have this day purchased from you, on condition that you are able to deliver the goods, for shipments from 8,000 to 10,000 bags of bran, each bag weighing 140 lbs. nett, at the rate of 6½ annas per one maund. The conditions in respect thereof are as follows:—According as you may be able to give the same, I am duly to take delivery of from 1,000 to 1,200 bags per month from the month of November 1895 to the end of June 1896. As to the abovementioned bran, such bran, white or red, as may be turned out from your mills, is duly to be taken delivery of by me." Valabhdas Haridas was the defendant's broker. He negotiated the agreement with the second plaintiff Ramdas, and signed the document on behalf of the defendant. It was admitted by the defendant that the document was signed by Ramdas in the defendant's office, that the plaintiff then gave it to the defendant, and that it remained in the defendant's possession until it was produced by him at the hearing of this suit. It had been deposed by Ramdas, and not denied by the defendant, that when contracts were entered into between mills and their customers, it was the practice for the purchaser to sign the contract. It was admitted by both parties that the total production of bran by the defendant's mill between the 1st November 1895 and the 30th June 1896 was 8,891 bags, of which only 3,199 were delivered to the plaintiffs. It was also admitted that the number of bags produced by the mill and the number delivered to the plaintiffs during each month of the period in question was correctly shewn in the statement put in. It was admitted by the defendant that there was no physical difficulty in delivering to the plaintiffs the balance of the 8,891 bags, and that instead of doing so, he disposed of them to other customers. It was further admitted that, shortly after the 25th October 1895, the market price of bran rose; but the exact market price at that date, and the extent to which it rose in the subsequent month up to the end of June 1896, were matters of dispute. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant contracted to deliver the bags of bran to them as abovementioned, subject only to the condition of his being able to deliver them. They contended that the defendant was able to deliver to them the whole of the 8,891 bags, and that by failing to deliver that quantity, he committed a breach of the contract, for which he was liable in damages measured by the difference between the contract price of 6½ annas per maund and the rate ruling in the market during that period, which they alleged was 8½ annas per maund. Their first claim was for such damages; their second was a sum of Rs. 698-3-6, the value of empty gunny bags left by them on the defendant's premises to be filled with the bran, and not returned by him. The defendant's answer to the principal claim was in substance a plea that, although the contract was binding not only upon the plaintiffs but upon the defendant, his obligation was of a limited character. He was to be free during the contract period to sell any of the bran to other customers in preference to the plaintiffs, but was bound not to export or sell any bran for export to Karachi. His Lordship said he disallowed all questions suggesting that the defendant's obligation under the contract was limited to giving the plaintiffs a preference in respect of Karachi. Any such evidence was, in his Lordship's opinion, excluded by section 92 of the Evidence Act. The contract did not mention Karachi, and neither expressed nor implied any distinction between Karachi and other places. The position subsequently taken up by the defendant was that the agreement was purely unilateral, binding the plaintiffs to accept any bags of bran during the stipulated period which the defendant might choose to deliver, but not binding the defendant to deliver any bran whatever. The defendant's construction of the contract was supported on two grounds. The first was that it would have been so unreasonable for him, so inconsistent with his own interests to bind himself to supply all the bran produced for eight months at so low a rate as 6½ annas per maund; and secondly, because the contract rate was much lower than the market rate during the contract period. For the reasons given his Lordship was of opinion that this contract was not a unilateral agreement, and that the defendant was bound by it as well as the plaintiff; that the defendant was bound to deliver the whole of the bran actually produced up to the limit specified unless there was any cause which prevented such delivery. No such cause had been shewn. His Lordship next considered the question of damages, and after going through the correspondence and many calculations as to the rates ruling at different periods, his Lordship framed the issues, and gave the plaintiffs a decree for Rs. 2,273-10-3 with costs.

"ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

# NEWS OF THE DAY

THE question of holding a public meeting at Calcutta in connection with the outrage recently committed at Poona and the action taken by Government was considered by the committee of the British Indian Association at their last meeting in Calcutta. The committee are of opinion that it is inopportune and inexpedient to hold any such public meeting at present.

MR. SLATER, Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College, has been recalled from his temporary appointment on the Superior Inspecting Staff, Bengal Education Department, owing to there being no qualified officer available to take up his duties.

THE officers of the Presidency Volunteer Rifles Battalion entertained Colonel Jenkins, Commandant of the Corps, to a dinner, on Friday evening, at the Great Eastern Hotel, prior to his departure for England on short leave. Major Irving presided, and the function passed off most successfully.

A CAVALRY reconnoissance has been made up the Swat Valley, five miles beyond the suspension bridge, but no sign of an enemy was discovered. The road was found to be in a very bad state near Landaki Pass, where the ridge runs down to the river.

THE telegraph line from the Malakhand to Chakdara was re-opened on Friday. The Nawab of Dir has reported that Bajour is undisturbed. Postal communication with Chitral has once more been opened.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company have announced that owing to interruptions on the Aden-Zanzibar cable, telegrams for South Africa are seriously delayed.

BELGAUM district has fallen temporarily vacant owing to the appointment of Brigadier-General J. Wodehouse to command the Reserve of the Malakhand Field Force. Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, Headquarters, will get the officiating appointment.

ALL officers on leave in India from the Punjab Command were ordered to rejoin their regiments when news of the Malakhand affair became known. As the outlook is now more peaceful, leave might well be re-opened on the conditions obtaining at present in the Frontier Force, under which officers must rejoin within 72 hours.

THE following appointments have been made to the Malakhand Field Force Staff: Colonel J. E. Broadbent, to be commanding Royal Engineers, with Captain H. J. Sherwood as his Adjutant; Lieutenant P. G. Grant, Military Accounts Department, to be Field Paymaster; Lieutenant C. B. Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Meiklejohn.

COLONEL A. J. F. REID, 29th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff at the Malakhand. Colonel E. H. Wilson, who has just vacated the command of the 34th Pioneers, succeeds him at Rawalpindi.

COLONEL R. H. F. RENNICK, acts in command of the Bundelkhand District during Sir Bindon Blood's absence on Field Service, Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, officiating as Colonel on the Staff at Delhi.

IT is officially notified that the first Burma Legislative Council will be constituted as follows: The Financial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, the Revenue Secretary, General Secretary, the Government Advocate, Messrs. Macgregor and Pennycuick, the Kinwun Mingyi, and the Thibaw Sawbwa.

IN regard to future operations beyond the Malakhand, writes a contemporary, the most important factor now to be considered is the attitude of the Bunerwals. The Salarzai section of that tribe unquestionably furnished a contingent to help the Swatis, but the other sections awaited the course of events. It is, therefore, quite possible that the Bunerwal headmen generally may disclaim any responsibility for the action of the Salarzai. The punishment of the latter can stand over for the present until Upper Swat has been dealt with. The Bunerwals are not likely to give further trouble, which might involve the troops entering their country from the rear as well as from Mardan side.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains the list of rewards to native officers and men who behaved with such heroism at Maizar: Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikhs, whose coolness and gallantry were so noticeable, is admitted to the Order of British India with the title of Bahadur; 23 non-commissioned officers and men are given the Order of Merit; Jhanda Singh, cook of the 1st Sikhs, is, we are glad to note, also admitted to the Order of Merit though a non-combatant, for having carried off a box of ammunition under heavy fire. The widows of eight men killed are admitted to a pension of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit. These rewards show that the military authorities warmly recognised the valour of the troops engaged at Maizar.

THE Government of Madras recently requested the Accountant-General, Madras, to make the following allotments for famine relief in the Presidency:—Rs. 100,000 to Kurnool for weavers' and kitchen relief, Rs. 23,000 to Vizagapatam for weavers' relief, and Rs. 20,000 to Godavery for famine relief purposes generally.

A PROJECT for the protection of Government buildings at Simla from fire is being considered in connection with the extension of the water works. Mr. A. Younghusband, Executive Engineer, has been placed on special duty, a temporary independent executive charge having been formed at Simla.

PROBABLY the famous chapter on the snakes in Iceland will never be improved upon, but a chapter in the latest report on the Police Administration in Burma runs it very closely. The chapter reads as follows:—"Section XXIII.—Special Detective Staff.—I have no remarks to make. It has just been started." That report ought to win its author lasting fame.

THE second forecast of the monsoon, just issued from the Meteorological Office, is on the whole a hopeful one. It appears probable that the end of the rains will come somewhat earlier than usual all over India, and that there will be at least a slight defect in those portions of the country dependent upon the monsoon current from the Bombay side. The deficiency, however, may not be sufficient to injuriously affect agricultural prospects, and we are told that the character of the rains hitherto, owing to the general absence of cyclonic storms, has been very favourable, and more than compensates for the slight shortness in quantity.

THE numbers under famine relief this week are slightly lower in Madras and Bengal, but the Central Provinces show a rise of thirty thousand. The reports for the N.-W. P. and Bombay have not yet arrived, but a continued decrease is expected in the former, where smaller works are already being closed, the larger ones also being likely to become superfluous by about October next, if the rains continue favourable. The Deccan is now the only part of India for which any greater anxiety is felt, though Upper Burma also continues very badly situated. The fact that a reduction has occurred in the numbers under relief in the Madras Deccan is probably due more to the adoption by the Madras authorities of the Bombay scale of tasks and feeding than to any very material improvement in the situation.

THE famine returns for the past week show a reduction of 74,600 persons receiving relief, but the grand total still exceeds 3,100,000. The Provinces showing the principal decrease are the North-West Provinces and Oudh, nearly 50,000; Madras, 23,200; Bengal, 20,600; and Central India, 13,200. There was an increase of nearly 31,000 in the Central Provinces due to people returning to the works after having sown their crops, and of 4,300 in Bombay. The number of persons actually on relief works has risen to over 557,000 in Madras, to 351,000 in Bombay, and 348,000 in the Central Provinces. There has been no general fall in prices so far.

INFORMATION has reached Major Deane, Political Officer at the Malakhand, stating that the tribesmen acknowledge their loss in killed to be 3,000. This far exceeds any estimate hitherto made. It appears that the tribal contingents from the Talash, Uch, and Nikpi Khel country, beyond the Swat River, lost enormously in attacking Chakdara when they came under the Maxim gun fire at short range.

IN the event of a general flare up among the tribes of the North-West frontier—a contingency which did not seem so impossible a few days ago—one would naturally look with some concern, remarks the "Pioneer," to the isolated garrison at Chilas, remembering how desperately it was attacked a few years ago. The position there, however, is very different now to what it then was, when that good soldier, the late Major Daniell, lost his life in the gallant defence of it. Chilas Fort stands nearly on the borders of the independent Indus Valley country, but is of modern construction. The Yaghistanis are good judges of the strength of a position, and know that this fort mounts a 7lb. gun besides carrying two Maxims. Its position is peculiarly uninviting. The north face commands the cultivated land, the south and east sweep the open plain, through which is the road to and from the Lower Indus, and the western face commands the Butogah Nullah. Improvements have lately been made in this fort, efficient head cover having been provided on all sides except the northern face, where the precipitous nature of the ground would prevent any serious attack in force. The ruins of the old villages have been made into a smooth glacis, and on the whole Chilas may be regarded as above the average of frontier forts in strength, and one which the tribesmen would not attack, at least without a very strong stimulus; though recent events in the Malaknand tend to show that it is unsafe to predict much concerning tribal movements. Chilas has telegraphic communication with Gilgit, but strange to say not a long the shorter line to the Punjab, over the Babusar Pass. The ten-foot road just completed by Lieutenant E. C. Tylden Patterson, R.E., from Chilas to the Khagan Valley territory would make it an easy matter to send up a force from Abbottabad, were the Indus Valley tribes to give any trouble. This is, however, not expected at Gilgit, where, owing to the returning reliefs of the Kashmir troops not yet having all crossed the Burzil Pass, Captain S. H. Godfrey, the Officiating Political Agent, and the Kashmir military authorities have a much larger force than usual at their disposal.

FRANK BUTLER, the Australian bush murderer, who was found guilty of the murder of Captain Lee Weller while prospecting for gold, was executed on the 16th ultimo. He made a full confession of his misdeeds. He admitted that he not only killed Weller, but two other men, named Preston and Burgess, in the mountains while searching for gold. He also owned to having perpetrated other crimes.

IT will be remembered that the Kharsi Khel Chamkannis in the Kurram Valley have been subjected to a species of blockade since last February, owing to misconduct on the part of the tribe. In January a wing of a native regiment was sent into the Kurram Valley to strengthen our position there. It is satisfactory at this period of frontier disturbances to learn that the officer on special duty in the Kurram has just concluded with a Jirgah of the Kharsi Khel Chamkannis the settlement of a number of outstanding cases in which they were offenders.

THE Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has brought to the special notice of Government the munificent endowment of a lakh of rupees made to the Kallikota College, Berhampore, by the Zemindar of Kallikota. The institution was originally a Government institution and was subsequently handed over to a private body, and the gift of the Zemindar deserves special notice. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, it is announced, highly appreciates the munificence of the Zemindar of Kallikota.

A CURIOUS find was made last month by a Japanese official during a tour of inspection on Fisher Island, one of the Pescadores Group, near Formosa. He came upon some wreckage, preserved among the natives, which, they said, had been washed ashore from a steamer wrecked there many years ago. The wreckage was identified as having belonged to a Japanese man-of-war, the Unebi Kan, which had been missed since 1886. That year, the Unebi Kan, a cruiser built in France, reached Singapore safely, but after leaving that port for Japan was never heard of again. It was believed that she was overtaken by a typhoon, and foundered with all hands.

MOST of the Anglo-Indian journals, writes the *Indian Mirror*, are jubilant over the arrest and deportation of the two Natus on the authority of the Bombay Regulation XXV. of 1827, and over the prosecution of Mr. Tilak and other publicists of Poona. Our Anglo-Indian friends may rejoice now, but they do not know how soon their own turn may come. Supposing things really take a serious turn in India, and martial law comes to be proclaimed, do they really imagine that they will not be gagged also? More sedition is published in Anglo-Indian journals than in the most rabid vernacular prints. Testimony to that effect has been given even by distinguished Anglo-Indian statesmen and writers.

A BANGALORE correspondent sends to a Madras contemporary the following, which, he says, is a copy of a handbill which was largely circulated on the race course during the other day's afternoon races:—"On account of the plague, ladies and gentlemen will not be admitted to the tent enclosure at the races without undergoing a medical examination, which will be held at the railings, after which a ticket for admission will be issued." The correspondent adds:—"Comment on this is needless."

THE E. I. Railway earnings for the week ending 24th July, were Rs. 946,458; miles open 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 555. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,07,703; miles open, 1,701·11; per mile open, Rs. 475; increase, Rs. 1,38,755; per mile open, Rs. 81. From 1st July, 1897, to 24th July, 1897, Rs. 34,58,933. From 1st July, 1896, to 24th July, 1896, Rs. 28,90,111; increase, Rs. 5,68,822.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD has, in reply to a correspondent, written an interesting letter respecting the policy of accepting contributions from the Colonies towards Imperial defence. In the course of his communication his lordship remarks: "In my humble opinion, both for strategical and political reasons, it would be a far-reaching, if not fatal, mistake to accept the principle that the best contribution of the Colonies in aid of Imperial defence would be in the direction of supplying money for either building or maintaining ships of the Fleet. Although the Colonists are wise enough to see that a victory by a British Fleet in the Channel would really determine the safety of the Empire as a whole, still they naturally regard their contributions to Imperial defence as insurance of their own individual safety; and if, in spite of their contributions the ships were away when a hostile cruiser attacked the coast towns, it is more than probable that friction would be caused between the Colonies and the Mother Country. I am most strongly of opinion that Colonial contributions to Imperial defence should consist entirely of local naval bases under their own control, thoroughly equipped in every detail, that would enable a fleet to refit and repair damages quickly."

IT is reported that the house built by the late Mr. Barney Barnato in Park-lane has been purchased by Sir Edward Sassoon (heir of the late Sir Albert Sassoon, of Brighton) for the sum of £100,000.

THE Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Princess Victoria, on July 21, opened the Gallery of British Art, which has been erected at the cost of Mr. Henry Tate, on a portion of the site of the old Millbank Prison, and presented to the nation. Mr. Tate, in an opening address, said, as the building was already nearly full, he proposed to utilise the remainder of the land granted by the Government in erecting an addition to the premises.—The Prince of Wales was then presented with the deed of gift, which he handed over to Mr. Akers-Douglas, M. P., First Commissioner of Works, who said, on the part of the nation, he gratefully accepted the splendid present.—His Royal Highness, acknowledging a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr Balfour, and seconded by Sir W. Harcourt, said, amongst the many duties he had performed this year, none had given him greater pleasure than the ceremony of that day.

## THE WEATHER

### THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which reached this port on Sunday evening from Karachi, experienced heavy monsoon swell and high variable winds on the Kathiawar Coast from south-west to north-east and thence light westerly breeze, heavy rain, and high swell. The same company's steamer Rajputana, Captain M. D. Blott, arrived in harbour on same day, from Calcutta via coast ports, had ordinary south-west monsoon with heavy sea. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nasri, Captain D. Miller, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, met with monsoon and high sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a Stevenson shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours | Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall: Past 24 hours. | Rainfall: Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·530 | SE | 4 | 88·6 | 81·6 | 85 | 0·05 | 5·89 | −4·21 |
| Sirsa | 29·50 | S | 5 | 97·3 | 84·4 | 74 | 0·25 | 5·70 | −1·87 |
| Delhi | 29·529 | SE | 10 | 93·7 | 81·5 | 78 | .. | 8·10 | −7·98 |
| Agra | 29·507 | SE | 6 | 93·0 | 80·9 | 89 | .. | 24·41 | +7·91 |
| Cawnpore | 29·5·7 | ESE | 5 | 93·8 | 79·6 | 85 | .. | 12·74 | .. |
| Allahabad | 29·487 | ENE | 12 | 87·1 | 80·8 | 79 | .. | 22·72 | +1·84 |
| Jhansi | 29·493 | Calm | 2 | 91·1 | 79·2 | 91 | 0·32 | 17·62 | −4·36 |
| Jacobabad | 29·401 | Calm | 3 | 110·8 | 91·9 | 65 | .. | 1·20 | −0·89 |
| Karachi | 29·452 | WSW | 11 | 92·8 | 83·0 | 81 | .. | 3·77 | −0·41 |
| Jeypore | 29·29 | E | 5 | 94·1 | 80·4 | 83 | .. | 5·6 | −6·15 |
| Ajmere | 29·506 | SE | 2 | 92·4 | 81·0 | 86 | 0·02 | 9·47 | −2·58 |
| Deesa | 29·492 | SW | 4 | 91·3 | 79·5 | 91 | 0·09 | 10·17 | −5·70 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·520 | WSW | 2 | 91·2 | 78·6 | 90 | .. | 14·87 | .. |
| Bhuj | 29·512 | SW | 11 | 94·5 | 74·9 | 85 | 0·3 | 4·29 | −4·87 |
| Rajkot | 29·521 | NW | 21 | 88·1 | 76·2 | 91 | 0·5 | 13·2 | −6·10 |
| Ghadechi | 29·522 | WSW | 7 | 88·1 | 77·2 | 85 | 0·33 | 8·67 | .. |
| Veraval | 29·501 | SW | 9 | 84· | 79·3 | 90 | .. | 6·71 | .. |
| Neemuch | 29·527 | ENE | 4 | 91·8 | 77·6 | 91 | 0·02 | 16·60 | −0·39 |
| Indore | 29·539 | Calm | 8 | 85·2 | 71·6 | 96 | 3·98 | 15·91 | −2·27 |
| Saugor | 29·464 | ESE | 5 | 86·8 | 74·6 | 85 | 0·37 | 21·18 | −2·90 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·486 | Calm | .. | 89·4 | 75·0 | 85 | 0·10 | 24·15 | −11·78 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·491 | Calm | 1 | 90·3 | 76·7 | 93 | 0·83 | 23·16 | −8·23 |
| Khandwa | 29·514 | W | 9 | 82·7 | 75·1 | 100 | 1·46 | 12·16 | −4·92 |
| Raipur | 29·457 | W | 5 | 90·3 | 77·0 | 90 | 0·83 | 17·69 | −11·92 |
| Nagpur | 29·487 | WNW | 5 | 87·3 | 77·1 | 88 | 0·55 | 23·8 | −2·87 |
| Amraoti | 29·510 | WNW | 9 | 82·6 | 73·8 | 97 | 0·33 | 12·1 | −7·60 |
| Akola | 29·543 | WNW | 11 | 84·5 | 75·8 | 94 | 0·07 | 12·33 | −6·71 |
| Surat | 29·525 | SW | 3 | 86·0 | 76·5 | 9 | 0·50 | 29·77 | −9·81 |
| Malegaon | 29·561 | WSW | 10 | 86·9 | 74·6 | 84 | 0·1 | 7·15 | −3·99 |
| Bombay | 29·597 | WSW | 12 | 84·4 | 77·4 | 89 | 0·1 | 48·25 | −1·94 |
| Poona | 29·616 | WSW | 18 | 82·1 | 71·4 | 86 | 0·04 | 10·51 | −2·15 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·588 | WSW | 10 | 82·7 | 72·4 | 86 | .. | 3·50 | .. |
| Aurangabad | 29·590 | SW | 5 | 80·3 | 71·4 | 76 | 0·83 | 10·38 | .. |
| Sholapur | 29·62 | SW | 16 | 88·7 | 75·5 | 76 | 0·01 | 5·3 | −5·87 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·618 | W | 12 | 82·5 | 76·4 | 91 | 0·44 | 92·12 | +17·19 |
| Belgaum | 29·648 | WSW | 34 | 73·2 | 68·8 | 95 | 1·66 | 28·51 | +1·30 |
| Goa | 29·691 | NW | 20 | 84·1 | 77·2 | 97 | 0·27 | 78·1 | .. |
| Karwar | 29·697 | SW | 12 | 83·2 | 78·5 | 81 | 0·62 | 98·84 | +11·56 |
| Mangalore | 29·753 | W | 6 | 84·8 | 73·9 | 91 | 0·63 | 101·75 | +21·32 |
| Calicut | 29·768 | SE | 11 | 80·8 | 75·0 | 92 | 0·97 | 102·31 | +33·62 |
| Cochin | 29·789 | SW | 8 | 82·8 | 74·7 | 9 | 0·76 | 74·22 | +19·56 |
| Bangalore | 29·731 | SW | 19 | 81·8 | 67·3 | 80 | .. | 4·95 | −1·41 |
| Secunderabad | 29·580 | WSW | 15 | 86·2 | 72·8 | 73 | .. | 10·65 | −2·91 |
| Masulipatam | 29·595 | WNW | 13 | 95·7 | 76·1 | 78 | 0·06 | 5·70 | −7·10 |
| Bellary | 29·681 | W | 15 | 91·7 | 76·8 | 59 | .. | 3·01 | −1·19 |
| Cuddapah | 29·661 | NW | 15 | 97·1 | 81·3 | 63 | .. | 6·16 | −3·70 |
| Madras | 29·675 | Calm | 7 | 99·0 | 79·0 | 74 | 0·37 | 7·29 | −0·01 |
| Cocanada | 29·728 | SW | 11 | 85·4 | 73·0 | 75 | .. | 6·70 | +3·71 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·692 | WSW | 14 | 94·1 | 81·3 | 54 | .. | 2·88 | −1·11 |
| Negapatam | 29·713 | SW | 9 | 101·1 | 79·9 | 60 | .. | 0·21 | −4·86 |
| Colombo | 29·847 | W | 16 | 87·5 | 76·0 | 94 | 0·60 | 18·20 | +4·27 |
| Aden | 29·612 | SW | 12 | 94·3 | 79·8 | 65 | .. | 0·6 | +0·47 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·44 (50·17); G. T. H.=0·20 (49·12); St. G. H.=0·21 (51·32); C. P.=0·11 (48·28).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Neemuch and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 23 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 18 at Bangalore and Bombay, and 16 at Colombo, Akola and Allahabad. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the normal at Karachi, Ajmere, Bhuj, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum is similarly so in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Colombo, Khandwa and Neemuch, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen locally at Indore (3·98"), over an inch at Belgaum (1·66") and Khandwa (1·46"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Madras, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Surat, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Ghadechi, Bhuj, Jhansi and Sirsa and a few drops at Lahore, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Akola, Sholapur and Masulipatam. Ordinary monsoon weather prevails over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 24° and rain in light or moderate showers is likely.

A. J. LE GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

Sunday: The barometer has hardly changed during past twenty-four hours. The general distribution has been little altered and is such as ordinarily obtains during the monsoon. Readings are lowest in Upper Sind and the trough is relatively low. Pressure extends east-south-eastward from that region to the head of the Bay. Winds are generally westerly over the peninsula, generally easterly in Northern India and southerly to south-easterly in Burma and Bengal. The monsoon is strong in the West Coast and normal over the Bay. Mean temperature has risen in the Central Provinces and fallen in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab and steady elsewhere. The heat is excessive in the Western desert and nearly normal elsewhere. Showery weather has prevailed in all parts of the country except Sind. Showers are light and scattered in Upper India and Madras, fairly general elsewhere, and have extended into Bombay Deccan. The principal falls of rain are:—Over two inches at Akyab, Sibsagar, Mercara and Khammamet, over one inch in Tavoy, Lashio, Kendat, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Surat, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Seoni, Jubbulpur and Chanda.

LATER.

Monday: The barometer continues to change slightly. Pressure is lowest in Sind and West Punjab, while a shallow depression overlies the south of the Gangetic plain, Central Provinces and Orissa. Pressure exceeds the normal average along the foot of the hills but is lower than usual in all other places, most so in the Central Provinces. Winds are practically unchanged, but the force of the monsoon has decreased somewhat along the Bombay Coast. Mean temperature is excessive over the greater part of North West and Central India as well as over Madras, but elsewhere the heat is nearly normal. The highest maximum is a hundred and eleven in Jacobabad. The weather has been showery over the greater part of the country except Sind, but in Madras and Bombay and the Deccan districts there has been very little and light rain. The principal amounts reported are:—Over three inches at Bassein, Murree, Pachmarhi and Indore; over two inches at Moulmein and Darjeeling, and over one inch at Diamond Island, Peshawar, Mercara, Belgaum, Kdandwa and Jodhpore.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | Byculla. Cts. | Espl'ade. In. | Espl'ade. Cts. | Fort. In. | Fort. Cts. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 48 | 9 | 48 | 91 | 51 | 10 | 48 | 00 |
| Monday, August 9 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 27 |
| Total | 48 | 41 | 49 | 17 | 51 | 30 | 48 | 27 |
| Total fall to 9th Aug. 1896 | 70 | 51 | 71 | 91 | 77 | 66 | 69 | 92 |
| Total fall to 9th Aug. 1895 | 54 | 79 | 46 | 60 | 46 | 95 | 47 | 67 |

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

### B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

| | Ghadechi. In. | Ghadechi. Ct. | Dhola. In. | Dhola. Ct. | Jetalsur. In. | Jetalsur. Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 8 | 77 | 7 | 63 | 11 | 14 |
| Saturday, August 7 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 8 | 88 | 9 | 85 | 13 | 15 |

### MATHERAN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 133 | 88 |
| Saturday, Aug. 7 | 8 | 48 |
| Total | 142 | 36 |

### THANA.

| | In. | Cts |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 77 | 62 |
| Sunday, August 8 | 3 | 52 |
| Total | 81 | 14 |
| Total fall to 8th August, 1896 | 107 | 1 |

### DAMAUN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 21 | 29 |
| Friday, August 6 | 1 | 40 |
| Total | 22 | 69 |
| Total during previous year up to this date | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

REUTER'S latest news by wire calling for notice in this column was chronicled in our report under Saturday's date, and we now append our usual comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 4,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 2,000 | 9,000 | 8,000 |
| " Continent | 1,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 6,584,000 | 5,170,000 | 7,907,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 3,011,000 | 2,246,000 | 3,140,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 2,858,000 | 2,242,000 | 3,202,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 90,000 | 144,000 | 340,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 1,230,030 | 1,481,830 | 2,681,750 |
| " " Surats | 132,000 | 211,760 | 171,390 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 670,000 | 625,[illegible] | 1,335,520 |
| " London | 6,000 | 11,[illegible]00 | 9,500 |
| American Afloat | 10,000 | 51[illegible]0 | 1,253,330 |
| East Indian " | 5,000 | 61,389 | 52,520 |
| Total | 691,000 | 1,215,753 | 2,652,870 |
| Price of Middling-Americans | 4 9-32d. | 4 5-16d. | 3 25-32d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 31-32d. | 3 15-32d. | 3d. |
| Difference | 5-16d. | 27-32d. | 25-32d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Inc. | Rs. | 4,33,182 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " | 13,04,976 |
| Other " | Dec. | " | 11,02,893 |
| Government Securities | Dec. | " | 63,275 |
| Other authorised " | Dec. | " | 2,00,000 |
| Loans on Govt, &c. | Dec. | " | 12,08,372 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Dec. | " | 41,553 |
| Balances with other Banks | Dec. | " | 94,821 |
| Cash | Dec. | " | 3,73,830 |

At their weekly meeting on Thursday last the Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced the Bank's rate by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 4 per cent., and as will be seen from the above figures the Return issued to-day shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 3 3-4 lakhs, at 223½ lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 16¼ lakhs, at 227¼ lakhs. The only item in which there is an increase is Public Deposits at the Head Office, to which over 4¼ lakhs were added; while in all the other items there has been a falling off. Public Deposits at the Branches decreased by 13 lakhs; Private Deposits by 11 lakhs; Government Securities by some 3-4 lakhs; Loan by 12 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased by nearly ½ lakh; and Balances with other Banks by almost 1 lakh.

COTTON.—The market is quiet to-day in the extreme, and only a few Mills are buying ready Cotton New Broach, for March delivery, can be had at Rs. 213¼; Bengals are offering at Rs. 167 for January, and Bhownuggur's at Rs. 184 for May, but there are no buyers.

The telegraphic weather and crop Reports from the districts received this morning advise a continuance of favourable weather throughout the area sown with Cotton, save at Bellary, where the rain still holds off and is much needed. Dhollera has received the highest rainfall since the date of previous reports, amounting to 4 inches 73 cents; Broach received 4 inches 25 cents; Hubli, 2 inches 56 cents; Amraoti 1 inch 59 cents.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,048 | bales. |
| Wheat | 27,335 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 973 | " |
| Rapeseed | 9,946 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,310 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,301 | " |
| Rice | 14,010 | " |

FREIGHTS.—Rates are reported to-day at 9s. 3d. per ton, for Antwerp per Idar (s.) for Dunkirk, at 9s. 6d., per Horatio (s.) in a firm market.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm at 1s. 3 11-32 to 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited; Bazaar sales came out and were done to some extent at 1s. 3 13-32d., at which the Banks refused to go on buying. Rates then hardened and Bank wire was available at 1s. 3 13-32d. ready and for September, at which there was no enquiry. No Merchants' Bills were offering to speak of, and the market closed firm as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 13-32 d. | per rupee. |
| " Telegraphic | 1s. 3 13-32d. | " |
| " 3 ms' sight | 1s. 3 7-16d. | " |
| Credits " | 1s. 3 17-32d. | " |
| Francs " | 1·63 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues unsettled in tone at 99½ for Money and 99 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, with 92 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices show slight movement mostly in favour of sellers.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain E G Davis, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba 544 tons, Captain J B Gesson, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajputana, 7,312 tons, Captain W D Blott, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta (13th July) via coastports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, which reached this port on Sunday evening from Karachi, (6th August) brought a general cargo and Mr. Govind Narayen and 78 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 1,453 tons, Captain D Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo 80 cases opium and Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim and 46 deck passengers.

THE s s Rugby, 2,109 tons, Captain G Marchant, which came in harbour on Saturday last from Philadelphia (27th June) brought a cargo of 120,701 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Standard oil company.

THE Bansa-Line s s Drachenfels, 1,573 tons, Captain G Kennemeg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (24th June) via Antwerp with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Rajpootana s | Blott | Calcutta, July 13. |
| 9 | Naseri s | Miller | Busreh, July 24. |
| | Drachenfels s | Kinneweg | Hamburg, June 24. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, Gesson, for Karachi.
" Fazilka, Davis, for Calcutta via Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Persian Gulf.
" Rajpootana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Marq. Bacquehem, for Trieste and Venice.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bedouin s | Godwin | Bombay, July 26. |
| | Nadir s | Elliot | Rangoon, Aug. 1. |
| | Vansa s | Dewing | Colombo, July 28. |

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5.—Steamers Oolobaria, Palawan, Clan Macintosh and Maharaja.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Aug. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay via Karachi, this evening.

Aug. 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra) left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta, arrived here this evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 7th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SATARA.

DEATH.

MACTIER—August 7, at Satara, Jessie Innes Stewart, the infant daughter of R. MacTier, D. S. Police, Satara.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BACON—July 22, at Kotri, Sindh, the wife of C. H. Bacon, sergeant Instructor, N.-W. R. Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

O'GORMAN—GOODWIN—July 29, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Rawalpindi, by the Very Revd. Father Reynders, George Edwin O'Gorman, to Ella Goodwin, widow of the late J. B. Goodwin, Esqr., of Lahore.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—August 2, at Fatehgarh, William Adolphus Armstrong, Captain and Deputy-Commissary, Retired List Bengal Commissariat and Transport Department, aged 63 years 7 months and 10 days.

MACNAGHTEN—August 3, at Shillong, Lieut. Francis Chester Macnaghton, Royal Irish Regiment, (attached 42nd Gurkha Rifles), in his 26th year.

ROBERTSON—July 7, at Kersknowe near Kelso, Scotland, Jessie E. Scott, widow of the late J. M. Robertson, formerly of Arcuttipore, Cachar.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897.

THE assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo, at the hands of a Neapolitan anarchist, deprives Spain of one of the strongest and most resolute statesmen she has ever possessed, just at a time when he could ill be spared. The deed which is regarded as an act of vengeance for the execution of the Barcelona anarchists, has naturally excited the utmost horror and indignation throughout the country, and this feeling will be shared by all sympathisers with Spain in her present troubles. The murdered Premier, who was born in 1824, at Malaga, in Southern Spain, was the moving spirit in the agitation which resulted in the restoration of the Monarchy, a quarter of a century ago, after the fitful and unsettled republican interregnum which followed the deposition of Queen Isabel in 1868. He thus played the same part in Spanish history as Monk played in English history at the time of the Commonwealth. He also had a large share in drawing up the articles of the Constitution which in March last attained to full age, having been decreed in March 1876. The Constitution has not saved the country from numerous ministerial crises, and Senor Canovas, as leader of the Conservative party, has often alternated between the Premiership and the cool shades of Opposition, these frequent changes being largely due to the extent to which political parties in Spain are broken up and intermingled. The last time a Ministry of which he was the head was overthrown was at the beginning of 1893, when it was succeeded by a Liberal Administration under Senor Sagasta. This Ministry continued in office for two years, when it resigned in consequence of an incidental outcome of the dark cloud then gathering over the nation. A number of officers had broken into and pillaged the offices of various newspapers, which had made insinuations against the conduct of the military engaged in suppressing the recently started revolt in Cuba. The War Minister did his best to condone the offence of the officers, while on the other hand the Premier's progressive instincts led him to order the protection of the injured journalists. Consequently the Ministry retired, and Senor Canovas accepted the invitation of the Queen Regent to form a Cabinet, although he lacked the support of a section of the Conservative party. A far more serious difficulty, however, than any that could arise from a want of cohesion in a political party was awaiting solution when Canovas del Castillo took over office, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the Government it awaits solution still. In Cuba the utmost efforts were being made by the revolutionary party to throw off the Spanish yoke. The attitude assumed by the new Cabinet, and approved by the nation, was one of inflexible resolution to maintain supremacy over Cuba. Although Spanish finances had long been in an unsatisfactory state, six hundred millions of pesetas were voted, and before the end of the year 1895 no less than 84,000 soldiers had been poured into the island. A petition was presented to the Cortes from Cuba, representing that the grant of a limited autonomy would lead to the cessation of the revolutionary attitude of the Cubans. But to this representation, which was greatly at variance with the attitude of the insurgents themselves, a deaf ear was turned.

The continued success of the rebels in inflicting from their rocky fastnesses one defeat after another upon the Spanish forces led to an outcry against General Martinez Campos, the Captain-General, and he was recalled. He was succeeded by General Weyler, who, determined to do better than his predecessor, treated captured insurgents with such severity as to call forth considerable adverse criticism. The difficulties of the Ministry of Senor Canovas were increased by the resolution passed by the United States Legislature inviting the President to accord to the Cubans the rights of belligerents and to "recognise the independence of Cuba." In Madrid there was great indignation at this one-sided intervention on the part of America, which was regarded as prompted by interested motives. The Government, however, preserved a correct and impassive attitude, recognising that the resolution carried in the American Senate and Congress had no international effect. Soon after this the crew of an American filibustering schooner, captured by a Spanish man-of-war in Cuban waters, were sentenced to death. President Cleveland, however, intervened; he declared that the men were entitled to a civil trial, and that if they were executed the United States Government would regard it as an unfriendly act. Consequently Senor Canovas' Cabinet ordered the proceedings to be submitted to the Supreme Court at Madrid. At the same time they showed their determination not to allow the national honour to be sacrificed to American pretensions by putting into the mouth of the Queen Regent, at the opening of the Chambers in May 1896, the declaration in the speech from the Throne, that no sacrifice would be considered too great to maintain Spanish supremacy in Cuba, and that "the insurrection would have been stamped out already but for the false hopes entertained in the island of protection and help from a Great Power." In the fifteen months that have since elapsed, there has been little, if any, improvement in the situation. The addition of regulars and volunteers to the force in Cuba bringing the number of men under General Weyler up to 200,000 has not had the effect of stamping out the rebellion; while the financial and military resources of the country have been further drained by the Philippine revolt. There is no wonder that under such circumstances trade and agriculture have languished, and that there are signs of great unrest amongst the people. It is at this serious crisis in the history of his country that Senor Canovas has been struck down by the bullets of a foreign Anarchist. He can ill be spared. It is doubtful whether under the enormous difficulties of the last two or three years any other Spanish statesman could have kept together a Ministry, or could have retained throughout the confidence of the public and of the Queen Regent. He was very popular even with his political opponents—a popularity which arose more from his marked ability than from any personal charm. His looks so far from being prepossessing were such as to earn for him the sobriquet of "a monster of ugliness." But then the Spaniards have a proverb: "A man and a bear, the uglier they are the handsomer they are." The question is whether now that so strong a statesman has been removed, a Ministry will be found prepared to further drain the country of men and money in pursuit of this unending struggle, especially if, as has been alleged, America is making overtures for the purchase of the Island of Cuba for 150 million dollars.

THE wisdom from a financial point of view of the course taken by the Government of India in declaring the minimum at which it is prepared to receive tenders for the three and a-half per cent. loan may be doubted. It was generally believed on the Stock Exchange that the sterling loan floated a few months back would have been issued on more favourable terms had not the Secretary of State announced a minimum below par, and it is rather surprising that the same mistake should have been repeated in the present instance. The decline of the bank rate here from ten per cent. to four in the course of the last two months shows that the great restriction in the money market which was so marked a feature of the early part of the year has abated, and money is now comparatively easy. Under these circumstances Government might very well have left the market to make its own bids. There was a general impression a week ago that the loan would be floated at an average rate of par or a little under. But this will not be the case now, as speculators will gladly accommodate their offers to the Goverment's own estimate of the worth of the new paper, under present conditions. Tenders can be sent in up to Monday next, at noon: but whatever changes may occur in the market for Government Paper in the meantime, they will not greatly affect the rate at which the loan is raised now that Government have shown their hand. The fixed minimum is Rs. 4-15as. less than that accepted for the three per cent. loan of last year, and the action of Government in making so liberal an allowance for the change in the situation in the meantime is in marked contrast to the announcement of Sir James Wesland, in March last, that the three per cent. rate would be adhered to. That the paper will be fully taken in view of the low minimum fixed is certain. It is a noteworthy indication of the great improvement that has taken place in the credit of Indian Government securities in the last twenty years, that while a minimum of Rs. 97-8 for a 3½ per cent. loan is regarded as low, even in a year of famine, the loan of five crores floated to meet the relief expenditure in the scarcity of 1878-79, although bearing interest at 4½ per cent., only fetched an average of Rs. 95-0·497, and some tenders were accepted as low as Rs. 94. In 1880-81, however, when trade had revived a three crore loan at the same rate of interest was allotted at an average of Rs. 103-3-0, this being the minimum fixed and announced by Government. It may be hoped that the recovery of the money market from the effects of the present famine will be equally complete a year or two hence.

THE prevalence of plague in Bombay does not seem to have had very serious effects on the volume of Indian trade. But on the trade of Zanzibar the influence was so great that in his report Mr. Hardinge, the English Consul-General, draws special attention to it. The clove market has become over-stocked and prices have fallen. The cessation of the plague in Bombay has been looked forward to by Zanzibar traders as their only means of commercial salvation. Not only will the market become open, but they hope that Indian coolies will be obtainable, for the labour question is a cause of great anxiety to the clove-growers. The new season's crop, it is feared, will be far below the average, and although that is not much regretted for the time being, as a heavy crop would scarcely pay for the gathering at present rates, there is the probability of the trees spoiling owing to the want of proper cultivation. According to Mr. Hardinge, both in Zanzibar and Pemba the shambas, especially those owned by Arabs, have been allowed to depreciate for want of proper attention, owing to great scarcity of labour. This neglect not only causes a direct loss to the clove crop through inadequate picking, but also is likely to become detrimental to the trees themselves. If it were found possible to collect an adequate amount of labourers to work the plantation properly by replacing the old non-bearing trees by new ones, and by giving a fair amount of care and attention to the plantations, the production of cloves would be a more profitable one. This fact is recognised by all clove-growers, but how to obtain labour is the chief difficulty. For labourers, once debarred from entering Zanzibar, are now not only welcomed, but eagerly invited, and it is earnestly hoped that the cultivation of this and other products of the islands will be improved by the importation of coolie labour from India or elsewhere. Mr. Hardinge would prefer Indian labour, but that failing, he urges the importation of Chinese labour. So unless the Indian coolie goes soon he will find all the remunerative employment in the hands of the ubiquitous Chinaman.

FOREIGN residents in Zanzibar may have a good time provided they do not find an excess of liquor a necessary concomitant of a jollification. If they do life will be very dull for them, since an ordinance has just been signed by the First Minister of the Zanzibar Government, and countersigned by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, restricting the importation of liquors into Zanzibar. This is in furtherance of the General Act of the Conference of Brussels which prohibits the importation of distilled liquors within the region of a defined zone where either on account of religious belief or other motives the use of distilled liquors does not exist or has not been developed. It has been found necessary, however, to make a proviso under which the non-native population may procure its accustomed beverage—the Britisher his whiskey, and the German his beer. It is provided under the new ordinance that only a limited quantity of distilled or alcoholic liquors shall be imported in bottles packed in cases. All this is to be of a declared value of not less than five rupees per liquid gallon and bearing the brands of well-known European producers of the higher kinds of spirituous liquors. So it is not easily possible to palm off a supply of potato spirit or that which is called Scotch whiskey made in Germany on an unsuspecting public. So far as Zanzibar is concerned those in authority evidently believe that man wants but little here below, yet wants that little strong. The quantity is indeed restricted, though the brand must be good. All that enters the country is for the exclusive use of the non-native, and every importer and dealer is to give a written guarantee to the Director of Customs not to sell any spirituous liquor whatever to any person born in Africa, not being of European race or parentage, without the express permission of the First Minister or the Director of Customs. A fine of a thousand rupees follows a breach of any rule promulgated in the new ordinance which comes into force in December next.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT WILKINSON'S report on an outbreak of *surra*, which proved exceedingly destructive to Commissariat mules in Upper Burma in the early part of last year, attributes the chief source of contagion to the water. He found little or no fault with the grain, and although he writes that the grass is undoubtedly a great source of suspicion in many places, he adds: "To no place where you have a really good water supply, can the disease be traced." Arsenic seems to have been of little or no use against the disease, and the only measures that appear to be at all confidently recommended, are such general sanitary precautions in connection with working, sheltering, and feeding the animals as are likely to improve their health generally.

FOR some reason or other Major Jameson, the well-known distiller and Nationalist member, is moving for a return of the salaries paid to the British Residents accredited to the Courts of Indian rajas and to Heads of Departments (when employed) stating in each case whether they perform executive duties. This is, we fancy, the first time Major Jameson has shown any interest in Indian affairs, and there is some curiosity to know why he is asking for this return. Does he think British Residents and Heads of Departments are underpaid, and that if they received higher salaries more whisky might be consumed in their domestic establishments?

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE question of the re-appointment of Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, as Deputy Commissioner for six months from 2nd September next, was discussed at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji proposed, that Mr. DuBoulay be re-appointed Deputy Commissioner for a period of six months, from 2nd September next, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Mr. Mulji Bhawanidass seconded the proposition. Mr. K. M. Shroff opposed the proposal on the ground that, considering the state of Municipal finances at present it was not desirable to have the Deputy Commissioner and spend Rs. 9,000 over the post. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla supported the motion, while Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. DuBoulay be re-appointed Deputy Commissioner for a period of three months instead of six as proposed. This amendment not being seconded, fell through. Dr. Viegas opposed the re-appointment on financial grounds, as did Mr. K. N. Wadia. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed supported the proposition, remarking that for the purpose of reorganizing the Health Department the Deputy Commissioner was necessary. The Commissioner at some length explained why the Deputy Commissioner was required, and that if the officer was not an absolute necessity he would not have asked for sanction for his continuance. Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that it was not advisable for the Corporation to reject such an important proposal as the present one which the Commissioner made on his own responsibility. Dr. Cowasji having replied, the proposal was put to vote and carried.

MR. AND MRS. NUNN will give another of their Shakesperian recitals, at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, at 5-30. The programme will be entirely different from that of last Saturday, and therefore we have no doubt that many who heard the recital then will take advantage of the opportunity to hear Mr. and Mrs. Nunn a second time.

DR. WILLIAM KAY'S many friends in Bombay will be glad to hear that he is getting all right. As they will doubtless have heard he had the misfortune to be thrown out of a dog-cart in Ayrshire two months ago and broke his leg. He was carried to the house of his brother close by, where he was carefully nursed. He is now making a good recovery.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces desires to publicly acknowledge the liberality displayed by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., his family, and others of Bombay, in subscribing Rs. 4,900 towards the general fund for the relief of the hopeless poor whose houses were burnt by the recent fire in the town of Burhampur in the Nimar District.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th July 1897 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1896 of 135,440 maunds and Rs. 18,099 in the earnings.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent says that difficulty which had arisen with the Siamese Government regarding two criminals, whose release France demanded on the ground that they were under French protection, rendered it recently doubtful whether the King of Siam would visit Paris during his present European tour. The friendly reception accorded to him by the Tsar, has, however, produced its effect upon the French Government. The difficulty has been adjusted, and the King will proceed to Paris in September.

THE marriage arranged between Lieutenant H. F. E. Freeland, Royal Engineers, and Ethel Louise, daughter of Colonel Walker, late R.A. and Inspector-General of Ordnance, will be celebrated at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, in the middle of September.

THE Sultan of Turkey has awarded the Third Class of the Order of the Osmanie to Messrs. James Clunes and Charles Robert, Managers of the London Assurance Corporation and the Union of Paris, respectively, and the Third Class of the Medjidie to Mr. P. E. Morse, of the Aachen-Munchener (lately of London), and to M. le Baron Guillaume Cerise, Sub-Manager of the Union of Paris.

SINCE it was ceded to Germany, Heligoland has become a kind of Gretna Green. German couples can be expeditiously married there—between the arrival and departure of the Cuxhaven steamer, in fact. The formalities are very simple. The clergyman is Herr Schroeder, and it is said of him that he can conduct a marriage ceremony in five seconds. He has no competition to fear, for by some means or other he has obtained a monopoly of these marriages until 1913. Herr Schroeder is more particular than the famous blacksmith of Gretna Green. He asks certain questions, and the couples have to answer them on oath. He will have nothing to do with widows, widowers, divorced persons, or persons already married.

# TELEGRAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## ASSASSINATION OF THE SPANISH PREMIER.

MADRID, Aug. 8.

Senor Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, was assassinated, to-day, at Santa Gueda, a hydropathic establishment in the north-east of Vittoria.

The assassin, who is a Neapolitan, named Golli, and an Anarchist, fired three shots at his victim with a revolver, which struck him in the head and chest. Senor Canovas then fell at his wife's feet, and expired within an hour.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

General Marcelo de Azcarraga, at present Minister for War, temporarily succeeds the late Senor Canovas as Spanish Premier.

All political parties in Spain besides the foreign press are indignant and horror stricken at the assassination, which is believed to be an act of vengeance for the execution of the Barcelona Anarchists.

It is believed that an Anarchist plot is being worked in combination with some Spanish Colonial Secret Societies.

## THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam was the guest of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck yesterday and to-day.

## AFGHAN DEPUTATION TO THE SULTAN.

Mir Seyd, an Afghan dignitary, with a suite of thirty persons, has arrived at Constantinople to pay his respects to the Sultan.

## THE TURKISH SQUADRON.

The Turkish Squadron has arrived at Smyrna.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT ST. PETERSBURG.

At a banquet given at Peterhof, in honour of the Emperor William, toasts were drunk, the proposers dwelling on the peaceful aims of the two nations. The Emperor William said he would employ his whole strength in aiding the Tsar to maintain peace against the disturbers thereof.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

## JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

Three matches in connection with the Junior Polo Tournament were played off at Kirkee. A large number of visitors was present, including Lord and Lady Sandhurst. The 28th Pioneers' Band was in attendance.

The first match was Bombay Gymkhana versus Poona Horse B Team. The Bombay team was composed of :—Messrs. Talbot, Graham, Birkett, and Fischer. The Poona Horse consisted of :—Rowcroft, Resaldar Modsingh, Fraser, and Jamedar Mahmed Khan.

The Poona Horse appeared far superior than the Bombay combination. The play was good. In the first chukker the Poona Horse made 2 goals and 3 subsidiaries ; the Bombay Gymkhana *nil*. In the second chukker some fast play was witnessed, and they made two more subsidiaries. In the third chukker the Poona Horse made one goal and one subsidiary ; Bombay *nil*. In the fourth chukker one more goal was added. In the fifth chukker there was no scoring.

The Poona Horse thus won by 4 goals and six subsidiaries to Bombay *nil*.

The second match was between the Poona Gymkhana and Royal Artillery, Kirkee. The former was composed of :—Messrs. Fagan, Mallock, Welman, and Lee. The latter consisted of :—Messrs. Hickens and Deberry, and Captains Hassey and Campbell. This was rather a good match. Both teams were equally well trained. In the first chukker the Gymkhana scored two goals and the Artillery one. In the second round the Artillery scored one goal. In the third chukker there was no scoring, both sides playing a take-in-and-out game. In the fourth chukker the Gymkhana men were rather quick in play, and made 2 goals. The Gunners played their best to score, but the left hand of the Gymkhana saved a goal. In the fifth chukker a smart scrimmage ensued, but resulted in no score.

The Poona Gymkhana won by 4 goals to R. A. 2.

The third match was between Kirkee Gymkhana and Poona Horse A team. The former was composed of :—Dr. Jameson, Messrs. Wellesley, Graham, and Wigram. The latter consisted of :—Resaldar-Major Manawar Khan, Jamedar Mahomed Khan, Dr. Kilkelly, and Mr. Newnham. In the first chukker Kirkee made one subsidiary ; the Poona Horse *nil*. In the second chukker both scored one goal each. In the third chukker the Poona Horse made one more. Their play was admired much, and loudly applauded. In the fourth chukker they added two more, and in the last chukker they scored yet another for their side, and won the match by 5 goals and one subsidiary to Kirkee one goal and one subsidiary.

## THE BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

### THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

Through communication of Railway is restored, and the trains have commenced to come all right.

## QUETTA NEWS.

LAHORE, August 9.

News from Quetta says the Amir has sent two Batteries to his fort at Shaman.

A Biluch, named Jaffer Khan, ran amock on Saturday near Martung, on the Quetta Khelat road. The victims were tongawallas, two killed, and one wounded. Fifteen villains are with Jaffer Khan.

The Agent to the Governor-General has taken vigorous steps to rouse the local Maliks to capture him, and has asked for troops to protect the Kalpore Railway station, near the scene of the outrage.

## A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A carriage-examiner, an elderly Englishman, named Reading, was run over here, yesterday morning, and killed instantaneously.

## CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* GANESHKHIND AND KIRKEE.

POONA, Aug. 9.

A cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and Ganeshkhind and Kirkee was played, to-day, on Poona ground. The Gymkhana won the toss and went in first, scoring 97 runs ; of which Deas made 28, Captain Murray 25, the rest being minor scores.

Ganeshkhind went in, and made 27 in the first innings. Browne and Hall made double figures, 10 and 11, respectively.

The same fate was witnessed in the second innings, when they scored 36.

The Gymkhana won the match by an innings an 24 runs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sugar quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 19-32 |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 113 1-8 |
| 2 per cent. Rentes | 105 1/4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 119 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 7/16 |
| Bar Silver | 30 |

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

# FRONTIER RISING NEAR PESHAWAR.

## TROUBLE WITH THE MOHMANDS.

## A BATTLE EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The latest news of the Mohmand rising is that the Mullah's followers with fourteen standards were drawn up at ten o'clock, this morning, on some low hills about two miles beyond Shubkuddur, and that a fight with Colonel Wood's force was imminent.

It seems that the Fort of Shubkuddur or Shunkungerh lies close to the border beyond Peshawar, and was held by a little force of only twenty-five border police.

The place is an exceedingly strong one, however, and its garrison succeeded in beating off the enemy, who lost fourteen in the fight. The rising is headed by a Mullah of Hudda, who came down with between four and five thousand tribesmen on Saturday afternoon to attack Shubkuddur.

Colonel Wood's force, which has been sent out from Peshawar to its relief, consists of the 20th Punjab Infantry, two Squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers, four guns of the Field Battery, and two Companies the of Somersetshire Light Infantry. It is therefore amply strong to deal with the raiders, who apparently mean to try conclusions with it.

The Mohmands have so long been quiet, and the land they hold within British territory, as much as the heavy subsidy they receive was thought sufficient guarantee for their good behaviour. The fort, therefore, which used previously to be held by a whole regiment and squadron of cavalry has been made over of late years to a handful of Border police to whose great credit it is that they have succeeded in repulsing so strong and unexpected an attack.

The rising of the Mohmands recalls the troublous times of 1863, when the whole North-West border was similarly in a blaze.

Fortunately the risings in Swat and Malakhand are well in hand, so it will be easy to turn a strong force on to the Mohmands.

## THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

### THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LATER.

A very sharp engagement was fought outside Shubkuddur, to-day. Colonel Wood found the enemy strongly posted this morning on low hills, a few miles from the fort. They numbered at least six thousand. He advanced to attack, but the enemy's line was so long that they outflanked him, and after some stiff fighting, he fell back. About this time Brigadier-General Elles, commanding Peshawar, who had ridden out at daybreak to see what was going on, heard the firing, and galloped up. On reaching the scene of action, he took over command, and he position was relieved by a brilliant Cavalry charge of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who did great execution, and drove back the enemy. They were well supported by the 20th Punjab Infantry and the Somersetshires, and the enemy were driven back with heavy loss into higher hills, where it is impossible to follow them further.

The British force was then halted, and as the heat was becoming great, and the enemy showed no signs of recovering themselves, a move was made to the Shubkuddur fort, where the night will be passed.

Our casualities were :—Four officers wounded, namely :—Captain Blacker, R. A. ; and Lamb ; and another officer of the Somersetshires ; also Cheyne, of the 13th Bengal Lancers.

Amongst the Native ranks twelve were killed, while altogether wounded, other than the officers, amounted to forty-eight.

The 1st Gordon Highlanders moved up to Peshawar to-day, and three Companies of the 8th Bengal Infantry last night.

Col. Wood's force will probably be strengthened from Peshawar to-morrow, but the lesson taught the tribesmen was so severe that more fighting is improbable.

The enemy's loss is not yet reported.

Two Hindus were killed by the Mohmands who attacked Shubkuddur Fort.

They were in the Bazaar close by, which was burnt, the remainder of the inhabitants escaping.

The little garrison of Shubkuddur, who were under the Native Police Officer, had no casualties.

Colonel Wood's force reached the place yesterday.

The Mullah of Hudda is well known as a firebrand on the frontier. He is Chief of a not unimportant section of the Mohmands.

## NEWS FROM THE TOCHI VALLEY.

News from Tochi reports that General Bird is now inspecting Datta Khel and Boya, where the telegraph wire was recently cut.

In the Tochi Valley sniping continues and the wire is continually being cut, as much as thousand yards of it being carried away from near the Boya post.

On Saturday news reached Usuri post, some twenty miles on this side of Datta Khel that a marauding gang of about hundred tribesmen were in the neighbourhood. Colonel Grover, with thirty rifles of the 6th Bengal Infantry, and some sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, under Captain Parker, at once started in pursuit. Some shots were exchanged, and four of the enemy were hit, but were carried off by their companions.

There were no casualties on our side.

## THE MALAKHAND AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMANDARA, THRO. MALAKHAND, Aug. 9.

7th August.—It was reported, last night, that the Bonnerwals intended attacking us at 4-30 this morning. A reconnaissance in force was made towards the Shahkot and Cherat passes, consisting of portions of the West Kent, the 24th, 31st, 45th, and Artillery and Cavalry. A few rounds dispirited some of the arrived villagers who sniped at us. The thirty-first cleared the hills, and left the main body, but the Bonnerwals were not encountered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

A reconnaissance party from Malakhand, yesterday, was fired on and returned the fire, killing one man.

The Head-quarters Wing of the Buffs reached Dargai yesterday without any casualties or sick.

Colonel Lamb is doing fairly well ; and all the other wounded officers are very well.

To-day's news from Malakhand is that everything continues perfect and quiet there.

## THE WAZIRIS ON THE MOVE.

A story is being circulated, but appears to be unconfirmed, of the tribesmen on the frontier south of Wasiristan sending their women and children into the hills preparatory to making trouble themselves.

# THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The question, "What is the news," which every second man asks another when he meets him on the Mall, has for the past week been invariably referred to the Malakhand, and criticism has been somewhat outspoken at the apparent inactivity of the British force shut up in camp, which has been attacked night after night without succeeding in striking a decisive blow in return. Lieutenant Climo's brilliant little charge at the head of a portion of the sturdy 24th Punjab Infantry, who rolled back the charging mass of fanatics and inflicted heavy loss upon them, was a refreshing exception to the (it may have been for the time) wisely enforced inaction of the whole, while the Guides' march from Mardan—twenty-six miles over bad country at a moment's notice, in twenty-four hours—to reinforce their comrades, is worthy of the splendid history of the corps which beat the world's record at the time of the Mutiny, by its four weeks' journey to take part in the siege of Delhi. For the rest the stubborn defence of Chakdara by Lieutenants Barff, Rattray, and Wheatley and their little handful of Sikhs commands universal respect. As the man in the street said to me to-day, "If Chakdara had fallen every self-respecting tribesman from Hazara to the Kurrum would have thought it incumbent on him to rise," and now that the post has been successfully relieved it may be confessed that such a catastrophe was by no means impossible last Sunday night, with the relieving force under Colonel Adams driven back after their brilliant but ineffectual charge, and with ammunition and supplies running low in Chakdara, and the little garrison exhausted with ceaseless watching and continuous fighting against overwhelming numbers of fanatics who all along concentrated their main efforts against the place. But that is now over, and Sir Binden Blood is to be congratulated upon the good fortune which coupled his timely arrival and his taking over of the Malakhand command with the initiation of the masterly stroke of tactics by which Colonel Goldnie surprised the enemy on the Ambandara ridge and cleared the way for Colonel Meiklejohn to relieve Chakdara. Sir Binden knows the Malakhand and its warriors, and the bolder policy he has inaugurated will remind the latter gentry that they now have to deal with one who, as chief of General Low's staff in the Chitral expedition, had a very important hand in once before teaching them a lesson they seemed up to this morning in danger of forgetting. When we set up posts like the Malakhand camp and the Datta Khel fort in the midst of Swatis and Waziris we must expect them to be attacked, but it is well, when this happens, that the tribesmen should be made to feel the costly nature of their amusement.

All Simla just now is taken up with the departure of the officers who have been so fortunate as to be nominated to the Malakhand Field force ; the telegraph office is besieged ; the Tonga station awakened from the lethargy into which it subsides as a rule at this season, and if I have seen more than one wife's apprehensive face, the subaltern's boisterous joy is very infectious, and the stout Scotch padre's earnest endeavours to get sent upon service does one's heart good, even when one knows that such consideration as the prospect of nominations for his boys at Winchester, may be stimulating the old Adam in the ecclesiastic that prompts him to get mixed up in a fight. The story of the captain who thought he had the very earliest *kubber* of an expedition having been sanctioned and rushed to the Military Offices to put down his name, only to find forty equally eligible on the list before him, is very probably true. Anyhow, it illustrates the position of affairs too accurately just now to be rashly disbelieved. In strict fairness, no doubt, the fact that a military man happens to be in Simla at the moment should not affect his chances of being sent on service, but even officials are human, and the man who is not upon the spot to push his claims runs some chance of being forgotten where so many hungry applicants are concerned. Nephews and sons-in-law of course are not disqualified as such, but I am inclined to think there is less in this explanation than the man who has not been nominated would have me believe, and the fact that the majority of those who are wounded or otherwise distinguish themselves in action are discovered thereupon to have relations in Simla, is not surprising in so large a station, when the way the family circle will develop to embrace remote relations who have earned a distinction is taken into consideration. In every way the expedition affects us. The little girl I danced with the other night at Barne's Court unkindly complained that all her nicest partners had gone. The Highland Light Infantry have had to scratch for the Durand tournament, and if the unattached man who is left finds that an enhanced value is placed upon his always precious services at Simla afternoon teas, it is but a small compensation for not being off to the wars himself.

The uncomfortable thought occasionally troubles us that somebody will have to pay the bill, and that a year of plague and riot and famine, of seismic upheaval and of popular unrest, is not the time to still further increase the burdens of the already overweighted tax-payer, by military operations on the frontier. But we keep such considerations mostly to ourselves, for are there not a thousand of the best of reasons why this particular expedition cannot be avoided ?—beleaguered British posts to relieve, prestige to maintain, and an armed insurrection to suppress—so we try to dismiss the consideration from our minds and turn to remembering instead that the rains after all begin to look more promising, and that Sir James Westland has good hopes of floating his loan at a premium. These are days of small joys, and another hot season we may have to spend in the plains, and there is furlough ahead and retirement not far off, and anyhow it is somebody else's fault and there are plenty of more popular subjects.

## THE HON'BLE MR. B. G. TILAK'S DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to ask the public, through the medium of your valuable paper, the following :—

In the editorial column of the "Kesari," dated 3rd August, 1897, an appeal is made to the general public for funds according to one's mite in the name of *The Public Cause*, to meet the legal expenses of defending Mr. Tilak. Is this act morally, if not legally, justifiable ? Have the writings of the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Tilak, whether seditious or not, any earthly connection with the public cause ? Will it be versius common sense, if one were to ask, to make this appeal in the name of charity ? As such will it not claim the sympathy of charitably disposed persons in the same light as feeding the robust Brahmins, bawas and gurus with dainties ?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 9. A POONAITE.

## SURAT NEWS.

Our correspondent, writing on Saturday, says :—There has been a steady downpour of rain for the last twenty-four hours without the least intermission. The already unsatisfactory state of public roads—to say nothing of other streets, minor lanes, and bye-lanes—call for immediate repair at the hands of the Municipal authorities, who have seldom regarded popular complaints with any consideration.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, the City First-Class Magistrate, is transferred to Kolaba as District Deputy Collector there. Mr. Motilal was diligent and courteous in his official capacity during his stay here. It is said that Mr. Jivanlal Lakhia, the Income-Tax Collector here, will probably be appointed in his place.

A certain Gujarati Hindu gentleman from Bombay has come down to Surat to ask subscription for Mr. Tilak's defence fund. Mr. Tilak's friends should rather beware before asking Gujaratis to follow under the banner of the Deccanis.

Mr. Moore, the Collector, has sent a reply to Nawab Mir Munsiffer Hussin, the President of Mr. Rand's public meeting, held on the 19th ultimo, intimating acceptance of the proceedings of that day's meeting, which he has promised to forward to the Bombay Government.

## MR. GOKHALE AND THE POONA NATIVE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your London correspondent in his letter of the 23rd July, published in your to-day's issue quotes some words from an anonymous communication in the London "Times," signed "Scrutator" implying that the charge against British soldiers of violating two Native women in Poona made by Professor Gokhale in the "Manchester Guardian" was taken from the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari." This is not correct. No such charge was ever made either in the "Mahratta" or the "Kesari," or in fact in any of the Poona newspapers. The "Mahratta," in its issue of 18th July, distinctly writes : "No such statement has appeared in the local papers, and we must wait until we know the grounds on which the statement is based. There were such rumours in the town at that time, but if Professor Gokhale's statement be based only on these rumours, then it cannot be said to be well-founded." The statement of "Scrutator" is therefore unfounded, and ought not to go uncontradicted at a time when the character of the two papers is severely assailed and the case of one of them is pending before the court. As a matter of fact, both the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" had maintained a remarkably mild and conciliatory attitude throughout the Poona plague operations, so much so that some people had even begun to insinuate that the editor of those papers was seeking favour of Government for the purpose of being renominated to the Bombay Legislative Council. The fact that the passages in the "Kesari" which have been selected for prosecuting Mr. Tilak for sedition have nothing to do with the plague operations as well as Mr. Tilak's nomination to a Council seat after these operations were over, amply prove that the authorities saw nothing objectionable in his writings on that subject. As any unfounded statements in the press about Mr. Tilak at present are likely to prejudice his case, you will highly oblige me by publishing this contradiction.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 9. M. R. BODAS.

*** Sir William Wedderburn in a letter to the "Times" vindicating the action of Professor Gokhale in giving wide currency to the now admittedly baseless charge against the soldiers said : "That the belief was generally prevalent in Poona is shown by similar (!) allegations which appeared at the time in the Vernacular Press." Sir William, it is clear, was the victim of a strange delusion when he made that statement.—ED., *B. G.*

## THE GOLDEN GANG AGAIN.

### EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.

That little body of sharpers, generally known as the "Golden Gang," are once more in evidence. How they are able to impose upon the minds of the credulous and unsuspecting is exemplified in the following extraordinary story. They lay their trap so skilfully that they invariably succeed in taking in their intended victims. In the present case the victim is a Borah, who has been swindled Rs. 3,000 in cash. It appears that Ali Mahomed, a Borah, formerly a petty merchant, but at present out of employ, and residing at Chuckla, formed acquaintance with another Borah, named Shumsoodin Sherali, alleged to be a tinman, having his shop at Khokha Bazaar. This latter individual told Ali Mahomed, who had been in search of some employment, that he would get him a job at Natal, in South Africa, on a monthly emolument of Rs. 40. Ali Mahomed said that, he would gladly accept the appointment, and after thanking Shumsoodin for his kind offer left. A few days after Shumsoodin again met Ali Mahomed, and informed him that a robbery of Rs. 40,000 in currency notes had occurred in the Nagpore District, and that the thieves, who had buried the notes amongst bamboo bushes in the jungle near Yerrowda Jail, were willing to part with the stolen currency notes for half the amount in cash, viz., for Rs. 20,000. Shumsoodin further stated to his friend that it would be a very profitable bargain, as the numbers of the notes were not known and as the thieves were then staying in Poona. This piece of information produced the desired effect upon the mind of credulous Ali Mahomed, who told Shumsoodin to get the thieves in Bombay, and that he would in the meantime explain the whole thing to his father and try to get money from him. The father, whose name is Goolam Hoosein Sultan Ali, is an old man, employed as a moonim in the firm of Hooseinbhoy Mahomed Ali, of Chuckla. He proved to be equally unsuspecting, and believed in what his son said. It was then agreed to call the thieves to Bombay and to strike the bargain. Shumsudin then told Ali Mahomed that if he wanted the thieves in Bombay, he should pay Rs. 25 to defray the railway fares and other expenses. Ali Mahomed thereupon went to his father and informed him accordingly. The old man paid the money, which the son handed over to Shumsoodin, and they then parted. On Thursday last, Shumsoodin again met Ali Mahomed at Fanaswady and informed him that Rs. 10 was wanted to rent a room which was necessary to hold consultation with the thieves and to strike the bargain. The amount was paid. On Saturday morning, two persons again met together, when Shumsoodin asked for Rs. 10, stating that the thieves had arrived and that the money was wanted for their expenses. Shumsoodin then took Ali Mahomed to a room in Fanaswady, where the thieves had been putting up. On going into the room of the house, which is a big one, Ali Mahomed saw an old bawa (religious mendicant) and two Hindus. Ali Mahomed asked the Hindus to show him the currency notes, whereupon the latter took out one note for Rs. 1,000. Ali Mahomed examined the note and found it to be all right. The two Hindus then told Ali Mahomed to get Rs. 20,000 in cash and to take from them in return Rs. 40,000 in currency notes. Ali Mahomed said that his father, being a poor man, getting only Rs. 125 per annum, could not raise such a large amount, but that he would try to get as much as he could. Ali Mahomed then went and informed his father that everything had been arranged and that only a little money was wanted to complete the bargain. The father took out from his master's safe Rs. 800 in cash, and borrowed in the name of his master and on account of his firm Rs. 2,200 from different presons. The master of the firm had gone to Amraoti, and the old man took advantage of his absence. Both the father and son then went to the house at Fanaswady, taking with them Rs. 3,000 in cash. In the room of the house they saw the bawa, the two Hindus, and the man Shumoodin, who had played a prominent and active part in the plot. They asked the old man whether he had brought the money, and the latter replied in the affirmative, saying that he had brought Rs. 3,000 in cash. The two Hindus, who represented themselves as thieves and masters of Rs. 40,000, asked the old man to hand over to them first the Rs. 3,000 in cash and they would give him Rs. 6,000 in notes. The old man asked to be paid Rs. 6,000 in notes first, but to this the thieves would not agree. The two Hindus thereupon proposed that Goolam should, if he liked, pay the money to the bawa or place them near him first, and then they would pay him the notes for Rs. 6,000. This the old man and his son agreed to do, and placed a bag containing Rs. 3,000 near the bawa. Immediately Goolam parted with the bag, the door of the room was flung open, and two men dressed as police officers entered and ordered the party to be taken into custody. The two Hindus and Shumsoodin commenced running about the room, and in the confusion, according to the complainant's story, they took away the bag of rupees in an inner room, whence they made their escape. The complainant and his son followed the two Hindus, who were lost sight of, nor could they find the Borah Shumsoodin. The old man thereupon went to the Fanaswady Police chowkey, and gave information to the police. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Barker immediately repaired to the spot, followed by Constalete Mirza Mahamed Ali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, and commenced their inquiries. The whole house was searched, but except the bawa, no one was found. The bawa was taken into custody and further inquiries are in progress. The bawa is a venerable looking old man, having a long white beard, with a long rosary on his neck and a pair of spectacles on his face. He walks slowly with a stick in his hand. He was, yesterday morning, placed before Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, by Superintendent Grennan.

## THE BREACHES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

From enquiries made at the Bori Bunder station, it appears that the breaches caused by the recent heavy rains, on the south-east line, between Badlapur and Wagni stations, have been repaired, and the landslip, on the Bhore Ghaut, near No. 21 tunnel, has also been removed. The through traffic was restored on the line from yesterday noon, and the first through train for Poona left Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m., yesterday. The rapid restoration of through traffic on the line is due to the untiring energy of the Railway Engineering Department.

The following intimation was sent to us, yesterday afternoon, from Mr. Nicholson, for the General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway :—"With reference to the recent slips and washaways between Kalyan and Lanowli, I have the pleasure to say that trains will commence to ran as usual from this afternoon."

## THE NEW LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nothing has called more attention and absorbed more interest of the investing public in Bombay during the last fifteen days than the announcement of the issue of the new rupee loan. The hope was entertained that the Government would ten to one issue a sterling-loan in England, as India was passing through a period of monetary stringency, brought on by famine and the plague. For money was so cheap in London, the great monetary centre, that, despite the recent formation of the Japanese loan, the Indian Government could have most easily gained its object there, and as a matter of consequence could have forced up exchange by reducing its weekly sales of Council drafts. But to the surprise of all bankers and speculators, the late announcement has frustrated their expectation. The result of it is that there is some growing uneasiness in the Stock Market with regard to the rates at which tenders may be accepted, and amongst us. The general belief is gaining ground amongst the brokers, that, should the Government accept the tenders not lower than one per cent. discount, a hopeful tone might follow the marvellous set-back in the 3½ per cent. loan. This still continues in value neighbourhood of 99 7-8. The present low value doubtless offers a strong inducement to real holders. And there has been a considerable influx of cash-dealers to the market since the beginning tumble. The difference created thereby between the forward and cash paper is from ½ per cent. to 1½ per cent. But will this circumstance alone do to enable the Government to serve its purpose ? Nor will the entire subsidence of the plague as well as the fair prospects of the present rainfall ever contribute to a sudden revival in the stock. It will be very long before a rally takes place. For the development of weakness has begun with the plague and famine, and will end perchance with the postponement of the ill-hatched scheme of the flotation. There are other features, too, in connection with the fall ; to say nothing of a considerable amount of "Bear" selling induced by the fears of the new Indian loan to be floated. The Indian Exchange is rapidly rising, and yet there is no market for silver—a very unique feature one has to mark. The price of the Indian Securities in London does not keep pace *pari passu* with the rise in the exchange. The loan market here cannot therefore go ahead with all possibility against all such odds. The acceptance of low rates tenders would, I fear, bring a flood of stock to market, and the decline would then be overdone. Would such an anomaly never come to pass ? I need not describe in full the history of the Stock Exchange, which has been coming under various influences since last October. My main object of ventilating my views in your journal is to awake the ignorant holders to the true situation of the Stock Market. I am sorry to remark that they have often to pay very dearly not only for their own gross ignorance, but also for the wanton negligence of their inside brokers and outside "touts," who keenly watch the interest of the speculative holders at the sacrifice of that of the former. This unworthy conduct is liable to blame. It behoves all brokers to provide each of their clients every week with a price-list full of remarks appended to it. Or he might not know for long when and how "the apprehensions, monetary and political, have passed over markets."—Yours, &c.,

J. P. PATEL, Broker.

Share Bazaar, Aug. 8.

## PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The subjoined are the official figures of plague cases and mortality in the Presidency reported to Government for the week ending August 6th :—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 19 | 8 |
| Poona | 16 | 7 |
| Districts. | | |
| Surat | 2 | 2 |
| Ahmednagar | 2 | 2 |
| Nasik | 14 | 12 |
| Poona | 110 | 89 |
| Satara | 107 | 69 |
| Kolaba | 1 | 0 |
| Territories. | | |
| Baroda | 1 | 1 |
| Kolhapur | 3 | 1 |
| Cutch | 55 | 31 |
| Palanpur | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 336 | 222 |

The death roll from plague now stands as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total mortality previously reported | 30,353 |
| " " week ending Aug. 6 | 222 |
| Total | 30,575 |

## MILITARY NEWS.

Captain S. Willcock, 1st Bn. Glos. Regt., and Captain B. F. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regt., have been appointed Railway Transport officers at Jhansi and Jubbulpore Rest Camps, respectively.

The service of Lieutenant P. G. Anderson, 24th Punjab Infantry, with the Hongkong Regiment, is extended up to March 1900.

Government have sanctioned the grant of monthly tickets and camp allowance to clerks, &c., of the Bombay Division, Ordinary Military Works, who were required to live out of camp during the plague. Similar allowances have already been granted to the office establishment of the Bombay defence division.

Government have decided that the appointment of interpreter in British Regiments should be treated as a temporary one, and that no portion of its staff pay is, therefore, admissible to the incumbent when he is on leave.

The following appointments are made : Captain W. J. McWhinnie, Royal Irish Rifles, to be officiating Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant J. H. Doveton, officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity.

14th Sikhs.—Captain H. Trevor, Wing Officer, 15th Sikhs, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. W. T. Radcliffe, on leave.

Lieutenant C. M. Carter, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant A. N. MacDonald, seconded for employment in East Africa.

Lieutenant G. W. G. Lindesay, 35th Sikhs, to be Officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

Lieutenant C. A. Vivian, officiating Wing Officer, 15th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measure.

Corps of Guides.—Captain R. C. O. Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander, vice Captain G. B. Hodson, officiating as 2nd-in-Command, Infantry.

Captain E. Peach, officiating Assistant Secretary, Military Department, officiates as D. A. A. G. for Instruction at Chakrata, vice Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, on field service.

## HYDERABAD IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Government of India have asked the Nizam's Government to enter into a fresh agreement with them in connection with the Imperial Service Troops. Under the new agreement the Government of India will have the power to appoint one or more British officers to command the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops when the force moves beyond the territorial limits of the Nizam's Dominions, whether in time of peace or war. As the Imperial Service Troops are maintained to co-operate with the British troops for the defence of the British Empire they can be sent for to assist the British against a riot or a revolt in British India, or they may be called to take part in a camp-of-exercise. The new agreement further says that the so appointed British Commander shall have powers to administer, in respect of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, the laws and regulations to which they are subject under the law of Hyderabad. The British Commander will be further authorised to convene courts to pass judgments and issue orders, ect., provided that the execution of a sentence so passed shall be carried out under the orders of the Nizam or his agent. Also the provisions *mutatis mutandis* of the Indian Articles of War will apply to them. As all these are very reasonable demands his Highness has no objection to agree to them, though as a matter of form the matter has been placed before the Hyderabad Cabinet Council.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE

(*Concluded.*)

### THE BUDGET DEBATE.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT'S SPEECH.

In continuing the debate on the Financial Statement of the Presidency at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona on Wednesday,

Sir Charles Ollivant said :—When, owing to unfortunate circumstances our finances are truncated, our speeches follow suit, and I would therefore confine myself to one or two points only which more immediately concern my department. First of all, I notice that the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi referred to the question of the insolvency fees, but as the master is still under consideration I am unable to make any answer beyond that contained in my answer to one of the questions. A more important matter to which Mr. Chandavarkar referred was that of the condition of appointments in this Presidency for the Judicial branch of the service. When I first arrived in this country, if I had one aspiration more than another it was that some day or other I might attain to the High Court bench, but unfortunately my ambitions were summarily cut short by a too despotic superior. I am able to assure the hon. member that no influence of that kind is at present at work, and that one of the great objects of Government is to make one branch of the service as popular as the other, and to secure the highest dignity they possibly can to the Judicial service. There have been instances here and there, and there will be again, of men who are equally fitted to adorn either the Bench or the Revenue service, and the fact that they are in one or the other comes either from accident or from the action of the authorities in making a particular selection. I have reason to believe that the gentleman to whom Mr. Chandavarkar referred as being transferred from the Judicial to the Revenue service did this of his own free will. He has served under me, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that at the time he was in Judicial work he was longing for enfranchisement and wishing to get back to the congenial Revenue work.

THE POLICE CHARGES IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna alluded to the happily impending solution of the question between the Government and the Municipality regarding police charges, and he thought that any minor point remaining for settlement should be dealt with upon an amicable basis, instead of upon a legal basis. I must congratulate your Excellency, on having for the first time, at any rate for many years, a representative of the medical profession upon the Council. I have had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Bhalchandra's practical business qualities on another board, and I am sure that all who have heard him to-day will feel how valuable his suggestions have been in regard to those matters which more immediately concern his own profession. But he alluded, and I will take advantage of the allusion, to the drawback which attends a man who is called upon to deal with five different subjects in succession, and I feel that would apply to me if I attempted to follow him through the various matters to which he alluded. Some of them were matters of such interest and importance that I respectfully offer the suggestion of this council he sends in notice quent meeting ation so that I might be in a position of concrete ques dy to them. But in regard to one tion to prepare a re, hich he treated—the position of particular matter of w though I am not prepared to civil assistant-surgeons- go into the question fully, it struck me that there was one point of view not suffi ently alluded to. These assistant-surgeons are in a po ition to take fees in their private practice, whereas t eir contemporaries in the Public Works Department ha e not that opportunity. With the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra's and another member referred to the question of village sanitation. I am quite certain that within reason the Government would be only too glad to afford facilities for extending village sites where cases of overcrowding are substantiated. With regard to other features of village sanitation, I confess that, speaking for myself, I am not at all in favour of causing irritation by worrying the people into ways and methods to which they are not accustomed. The lack of sanitation which we all deplore is far more likely to be remedied by the defusion of general education and by the large cities setting a good example. It is to these cities that the youngmen resort for their education, and when they go back to their villages they can take with them enlarged views regarding sanitation which will re-act favorably upon the villagers. This is a better way than to force upon people sanitary improvements which they do not understand and which therefore are no improvements at all.

OVERCROWDED BOMBAY.

One more remark of the honourable member deserves attention. He referred to a desire on the part of some of the millowners of Bombay to obtain labour from the Government relief-works. On that most interesting subject I should like to have further information. From my recent visit to Bombay, so far as I am in a position to speak all and I do not care to speak without some certain information), the sanitary condition of Bombay seems rather to demand that overcrowding of the working classes should be remedied by providing attractions and labour outside of Bombay rather than by encouraging more people to crowd into the city when so many there are in a bad physical condition. I notice this great rise in the mortality has chiefly occurred in the congested portion of the city which has been drawn attention to by the Army Sanitary Commission, and which is the one to which the mill-hands most resort. If we provide more labour there, more people will crowd into the city, and have to be dealt with there. The way is to provide some counter attraction in places where the people can be more healthy, because the population is not so congested. I have only one other matter to refer to before I sit down, and that is the general tone of sympathy which prevailed in the speeches of the home members who have addressed this council. I can only say that being here, as I am, for the first time as a member of Government, I could hardly remain unmoved whilst I heard these remarks. I know well what has been the strain upon Government, and I can speak in appreciation of the kindly sentiments expressed by hon. members because I was not a member of the Government which had to deal with famine and plague in the first instance. But I have been sufficiently behind the scenes to know how earnest and unremitting have been the efforts of Government, and I was glad to hear hon. members say how successful have been the efforts of those upon whom the strain has rested. Mistakes may have been made, but at any rate, whatever mistakes were made those who know anything about Englishmen, know that they are not irresponsive to the generous sentiments of others, and all Englishmen who have been connected with the recent operations cannot fail to appreciate the sympathy of the natives of this country. The longer one has lived among the natives of the country, and the more years one has spent in service here, the more he appreciates utterances and sentiments such as we have heard to-day. We may still have troubles before us, but going hand-in-hand I have no doubt of the result. (Hear, hear.)

SPEECH OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent said : Your Excellency,—Many changes, some

1896-97, and about twenty and a ... been given this year. The money ... it is hoped, be eventually recovered ... borrowers. The bulk has been expended on ... sinking of wells and the improvement of land. ... has afforded profitable employment to large numbers of persons, who would otherwise have resorted to our relief-works, in addition to conferring a benefit on those to whom the funds were advanced by facilitating the irrigation of their lands and bettering the productive capacity of their holdings. Much also has been given to enable cultivators to purchase seed and plough cattle and to maintain themselves until they can reap a harvest and realise a part of the proceeds. A full list of the works which have been carried out and are in progress in the various affected districts with a view to furnishing labour for those in need of food and employment would be as lengthy as, and not much more interesting than, the catalogue of the ships in Homer. Broadly speaking those works have chiefly been road-making, road-repairing, preparation of a stock of road metal calculated to last for many years to come, irrigational tank embankments, dams and canals, or distributories, and railway earth works. To road-making, road-repairing, and collection of road metal there obviously must sooner or later be an end, and we are now nearing the completion of most of the works of this nature which can with any profit be undertaken in the majority of the affected districts. It is of little advantage to construct roads which when finished cannot from lack of requisite rupees be maintained in efficient order by Provincial or Local funds. The number of roads to be repaired is limited to the number of roads in existence and needing repair, and it is of no gain to accumulate gigantic stocks of road metal which cannot be utilised within the span of life of this and of the coming generation.

FUTURE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Our main stay, therefore, for the immediate future and for a still further period, should the present monsoon fail us, is the construction of new and the improvement of existing tanks and their auxiliary works, combined with such railway extensions, as may be found feasible. These undertakings will furnish suitable employment, concentrated as comparatively few places, for immense numbers of labourers. That the tanks will as an investment of capital prove remunerative I should hesitate to assert. They may not, probably will not, yield a large return on the money expended on them. In a year of copious rainfall the cultivators may not care to draw water from them to irrigate the lands: in a year of deficient rainfall they may not fill, or only fill partially. But in any case they will be proving more beneficial and of greater use than a multitude of roads, which are not urgently required, and which cannot be kept in satisfactory repair. In regard to railways much valuable work has already been supplied by the earth-work of intended extensions of the Barsi Light Railway line to Pandharpur and Sangola, and on this line there may possibly be, hereafter still further extensions. Railway projects are also either already in very forward state in hand in Khandesh and elsewhere, and should the worst come to the worst, and another season of partial famine be in store for us, the earth-work required for the eventual doubling of the ... Railway line from Sholapore to Lanowli will ... G. I. P. occupation as a famine-relief work ... a vast number of people. It is far too early yet ... any prediction, even on any conjecture ... as to how the present season will turn out. In ... many districts the rain-fall in June and the first half of July was on the whole scanty and inadequate, but the situation has been materially improved by the recent rain, and affairs look more promising than they did three weeks ago. With seasonable rain this month and in September, the customary storms later on in the year in the Deccan, and a favourable Madras monsoon in the south-eastern portion of the Presidency, where now perhaps, things look worst, we may trust to be at the end of our famine troubles and outlay by November, but even should this good fortune be ours, I anticipate that the number of people on our works and in receipt of relief will continue to be large until the beginning of October, and that we shall be unable to relax our efforts until there is employment, and to maintain the indigent population in good health and heart. I beg to thank the hon. Messrs. Khare, Gokuldas, Chandavarker and Dr. Bhalchandra for their sympathetic remarks on the conduct of famine operations in this Presidency by this Government, and for their cordial recognition of the success of the measures adopted to cope with the famine and to ameliorate the condition of the hard-pressed poor. It is gratifying to find that such intelligent and able critics fully approve of the action we have taken, and I most fully appreciate their kindly expressions.

THE COST OF PLAGUE SUPPRESSION.

In our case, too the truth of the adage, that misfortunes never come singly, has been exemplified. Putting aside recent events in Poona to which I do not propose to refer here, simultaneously with the advent of the famine, the plague appeared in Bombay, and after creating there sad havoc, leading to a large exodus of the population, greatly hampering all trade and business, and seriously affecting the local mill industry, it spread to the adjoining districts, north, south, east and west, to Thana, Poona, and Cutch, wrought there great destruction of human life. The expenditure incurred in the combat with the pestilence is to be reckoned by lakhs, and though this outlay has probably proved the salvation of the lives of many thousands, it has still further augmented the difficulties of our financial condition, sorely tried already by the famine, which whilst entailing enormous expenditure has also led to a reduction of land revenue in the form of remissions and suspensions of collection. Eventually, probably most of the money spent on plague operations will be recovered from the various local bodies within the limits of whose jurisdiction the outlay for the purpose has been incurred, but even allowing for this the charge borne and to be borne by Government is very considerable. That Municipal and Local Boards should pay from their own funds the cost of preserving the lives of the persons residing within their areas, and, checking or warding off plague by the adoption of approved sanitary measures, seems but equitable and proper.

CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

And in this Council itself not a few changes have occured. Some familiar faces are no longer present. Some new comers have to be welcomed. *Uno avulso non deficit alter.* The uncrowned king of this Corporation is absent for the time in England, where I believe and trust, his health has greatly improved. Mr. Wadia has also gone. We have lost for ever the out-pourings of the *mitis sapientia*, mingled with many a cough, of Mr. Javerilal, and his comprehensive researches into the numurous subjects in which he took an interest. Mr. Stalwad, too, has been removed, happily not by the hand of death, but as a consequence of the trausfer of the affections of the Municipalities of the Northern Division, and we have no longer the benefit of the investigations instituted by his microscopic eye and active and inquisitive mind. He has ceased for a time at least to flutter the dovecots of the Bombay Courts, and to search with unremitting vigilance for the weak points in our harness and defective joints in our armour. And of the English gentleman who attended the Budget meeting last year, Messrs. Birdwood, Little and Mackenzie, will never again sit at this table, having now retired on well-earned pensions.

I feel myself to-day very much in the same predicament, as was the ancient traveller, when he found himself with nothing in his pockets in the presence of the Roman robbers—I trust I shall not be charged with having accused some of my honourable native colleagues of being dacoits. I can sing a song of sixpence, or any other song, because I have absolutely nothing to give, and no entreaties or menaces can wring from me a rupee for any object, however intrinsically meritorious. It is, therefore, consolatory to find that my honourable non-official colleagues acknowledge the fact and have not pressed for the immediate grant of additional sums for various objects.

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

Various hon. members have referred to the Provincial Contract, and made suggestions concerning it, and the principles on which it should be framed, and regarding alterations in it which appeared to them desirable. I can assure these gentlemen that in the course of the negotiations with reference to the new contract which came into operation on April last, this Government did their best to secure the most favourable possible terms for the Bombay Presidency, and I am bound to admit that I do not think that as a whole we have been very harshly treated by the Supreme Government. The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, as I understood, is of opinion that the Local Government should bear all charges in connection with a famine when a famine does occur, and that to enable them to do so the contract should be so framed as to provide the Local Government with a large annual surplus, over and above its estimated yearly expenditure in normal times, and that this surplus should be allowed to accumulate and to form a fund, from which when a famine did visit the land the entire outlay in connection with the famine should be defrayed. In other words, he would lock up for many years, perhaps ten, possibly twenty, that is for a period of four consecutive contracts, and conceivably even more, what would be a huge sum, and leave the the money lying idle and yielding no return of any description, until an emergency arose when it would be required. To such a scheme the Government of India would I should say certainly refuse assent, and for my part, I could not recommend the adoption of such a project which, in my opinion, has little if anything to commend it. The system now in force appears to me to be in every way preferable. We are required to maintain a fixed minimum balance, only to be trenched upon in most exceptional circumstances. We are given a certain annual income consisting partly of a fixed lump assignment, partly of the proceeds of our share of the revenue under certain specified heads, and partly of the entire revenue under certain other heads; and with this income we have to meet our expenditure, cutting our coat according to our cloth, and, as a rule, we are better off at the end than we were at the beginning of a contract. But such an arrangement is obviously designed to meet only normal times and ordinary circumstances.

IMPERIAL AID IN EXCEPTIONAL TIMES.

It clearly does not provide, and cannot provide, for exceptional calamity, such as famine, and for the extraordinary outlay which such a misfortune necessitates. When the calamity does befall us we have then, as in the present instance, first to exhaust our own resources to meet it, and then to seek the requisite assistance and funds from the Government of India. This method of dealing with the difficulty seems to me the simplest and the best, and under it the Government of India have as a matter of fact to bear the bulk of the famine charges in every Province where severe famine prevails over an extensive area, as the means at the disposal of the Local Government are insufficient to enable them to bear the whole burden. The accumulation of a large balance greatly in excess of our wants is an unprofitable lock—up of capital, and as painful experience has taught us, is to be avoided, for as once before remarked it tempts the Imperial Assyrian at Simla or Calcutta to come down on our fold and carry off many of our idle lambs. The deviation from the existing system which the Hon Mr. Gokuldas apparently advocates, is that the Government of India should bear all famine expenses, leaving us our full ordinary income to meet our ordinary outgoings; in other words, we should not contribute at all from our balance or our current revenue towards meeting the cost of a famine. This doubtless would be for the Local Government an agreeable arrangement, but it is opposed to the principles which constitute the basis of the contract. It is to my mind barely equitable, and it is useless to expect, that the Government of India would accede to such a suggestion. Further, as I have already remarked, the Supreme Government does perforce bear the bulk of all famine charges. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas is in favour also of a revision of the terms of the contract. He thinks that our lump assignment out of the land revenue of the Presidency is too small, that it should be increased, and that should be given a larger proportion of the receipts under the shared heads. Of course, I should like to have more money to spend. I wish that I could do so. A member's suggestion could be carried out, and it would obviously be a great gain to this Presidency.

IMPERIAL LIABILITIES.

But there are two partners to the bargain and in the business, and we cannot leave out of consideration the wants of the senior partner. His requirements as well as our needs have to be met out of the general estate or business in which we may be regarded as a junior-paid partner, with a certain share in the profits. It must be remembered that the Government of India have to bear the cost of all the military and naval forces, of various purely Imperial departments and establishments, of interest on Indian Government loans, of home charges and pensions, and of the Supreme Government itself, to say nothing of other miscellaneous items, and that to meet this its funds it must of necessity draw from the revenues of the various provinces or rather the State revenues collected in those provinces. We cannot expect to pocket the entire of the Bombay Presidency revenues, and in the existing circumstances, and pending the advent of the millennium, it would, I apprehend, be of little avail to invite the Government of India to kindly make our share of income under the shared heads a much larger fraction than it now is. The suggestions for the modification of the contract seem therefore to me to be for the present beyond the region of practical politics and finance. The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi appears to think we are unfairly treated in having to pay from Provincial Funds the sums given to Native States for opium compensation. I am unable to agree with him, seeing that provision to meet the charge is made in the contract. This is not a new or unforeseen demand to meet, for which there is no cover on the credit side. As regards the reduction, which the Government of India directed to be made in the estimated expenditure in our Budget, it indubitably has pressed hard on us, and I doubt if the full reduction is feasible, or can be actually effected, but we had to carry out orders, and adjusted it in the manner we deemed most practicable and expedient for the time being, the luckless Public Works Department being in the end the chief sufferer.

The only other remark made by the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, to which perhaps, I need, refer relates to the grant of remissions of land revenue in the districts where famine obtains. I can only say that the local officers are naturally the best judges as to where and to what extent remissions should be given, that Government have full confidence in them and trust to their discretion, and that their recommendations are accepted,

THE COST OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

Allusion was made by the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas to the subject of exchange compensation allowance, and to what he deemed the unfairness of imposing this charge on Provincial revenues without, any corresponding credit. It is true that when this allowance was first sanctioned during the currency of the contract which has just expired its incidence fell on Provincial revenues, and the Government of India when applied to, declined to give us an additional assignment to meet it. This was, of course, somewhat hard on us, but the Supreme Government contended that it was a consequence of the terms of the contract that we should bear the new charge without an enhanced grant to cover it. In the new contract, however, the requisite provision has been entered, and no grievance, therefore, now exists on this score. The same hon. member contended, as I gathered from his remarks, that it was improper that local funds should be called upon to make provision for Famine Relief Works. From this view I must express my dissent. On the contrary, I can perceive no more useful or appropriate object on which Local Fund money can be spent. The cost is levied for the benefit of the population of a district. One-third has by law to be expended on educational purposes, the remaining two-thirds are available for outlay on works such as wells, communications, and the like. I cannot see how this money can be laid out to greater advantage than in carrying on with it public works, which will not only prove hereafter of service to the cess-payers, but will also at the same time provide suitable occupation for the poor of the district and assist in preserving their lives in times of suffering and distress.

VILLAGE FINES.

Mr. Gokuldas is, I think, under some misapprehension in holding that the action of Government in levying a fine when agricultural is converted into non-agricultural land, or in other words, is rendered incapable of being cultivated by the erection on it of buildings, presses harshly on the rural population, by creating over-crowding in existing village sites, and thereby injuring the health of the villagers. In respect of providing additional land for new sites in an ordinary village when increase of population renders an enlargement of the village site desirable, or of giving new village sites when the former sites are found to be unhealthy or liable to be flooded, Government always act with liberality. Fines are not imposed, and the land, if waste, is given free or for a merely nominal charge, or if, as has been the case in several instances which recently have come before me, the land is occupied and is bought by the villagers from the holders Government purchase it from the villagers for the sum so paid by them, and it is parcelled out amongst intending house-builders, and an amount equivalent to that paid for the land is recovered from them. In the instance of towns and large villages, which might almost be described as towns, the case is different. There when the population expands, and the trade and importance of the place increase, and when for these or other reasons, the value of the land immediately surrounding the town is materially raised a fine, varying in amount according to circumstances is levied. It is but fair that Government as the owner of the land, should share with the tenant the unearned increment in the value of the land when it is converted from cultivated ground into building sites. I agree with the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra as to the intrinsic expediency of the various sanitary improvements suggested by him, but there are two difficulties in the way: first, there is the conservative instinct of the ordinary villager and his dislike of all change and callousness regarding the need for cleanliness of his surroundings which he cannot understand and is not keen to secure; and secondly, there is the fact that generally the land immediately around a village is occupied and that sites for clusters of separate dung heaps and the like are not procurable.

THE FOREST TRIBES OF THANA.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra has referred to the question of the forest tribes in Thana and the privileges allowed to them in the Government forests. It seems only necessary to say with regard to this matter that several months ago on consideration of the circumstances Government suspended the operation of the order passed some ten months ago withdrawing from the forest tribes privileges in forest which they had previously exercised. The suspension was nominally temporary, but the restrictions on forest privileges imposed last year will not, I think, be re-imposed—at all events not with the same rigid and comprehensive effect. I am unable to agree with the hon member in his eulogy of the Kolharis as honest and law-abiding people. I knew them well when I served as Assistant Collector in Thana for three years, and unless since then their morals have greatly improved and they have gained a keener perception of the difference between "meum" and "tuum" they certainly do not merit this description of them. Perhaps they rarely are guilty of very serious crime, but as thieves on a small scale they are difficult to beat.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE TOPICS.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra has revived the well worn subject of the adequacy of the annual Abkari compensation paid to the Bombay City Municipality. I do not propose to refer at length to this matter. I can only repeat what I have said before more than once that the amount of the compensation has been fixed by law, that Government are not prepared to re-open the question, and that as far as I can see the Municipality has no legal or equitable claim to an increase of the sum paid yearly to it. The Hon. Mr. Khare has mentioned the subject of the Devghad taluka Khotai and the necessity for legislation with reference to them. Government admit that the Khoti Act must be amended, and a Bill to effect the alterations deemed requisite has been drafted, is now under consideration, and will, I trust, ere long be introduced. The Hon. Mr. Abercrombie has made some remarks on the subject of irrigation and the advisability of extending it. Irrigational expenditure and expenditure are however limperial with the exception of a comparatively small irrigational work at Gokak in the Belgaum Collectorate, which has been provincialised for reasons which I need not detail. I would, however, point out to the hon. member that of the very large sum amounting to many lakhs which has been advanced by Government to occupants of land fully one-half, I should say, and probably more, has been laid out in the sinking of wells for irrigational purposes, and will thus materially increase the irrigable area, as each well thus sunk will suffice to supply water for the cultivation of several acres of land. I do not think I need further detain the Council. I have also hope referred to most of the subjects touched upon in the debate. The rest have been dealt with by my hon. colleague, Sir C. Ollivant, and the Hon. Mr. Kirkham, or will be referred to by H. E. the President. The comments on the Budget have not on this occasion been as numerous and varied as usual; adverse criticisms have been few: and it only remains for me again to thank honourable non-official members who have to-day addressed the Council for their courteous and interesting observations.

The debate was concluded by the speech of Lord Sandhurst on the plague operations, a full report of which will be given in our issue of Saturday.

THE INFANTICIDE BILL.

On the motion of Sir Charles Ollivant, a Bill to amend Act VIII, of 1870, an Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants as to the Presidency of Bombay, was read a third time and passed.

SIND VILLAGE OFFICERS' ACT.

In moving the first reading of the Bill to amend this Act, Mr. Nugent said: The Sind Village Officers Act of 1881 empowered the Commissioner in Sind to appoint village officers in that Province, and authorised Government to levy a cess of one anna per rupee of land assessment in addition to such assessment to meet the cost or the salaries and other emoluments of the village officers. In 1888 this Act was amended by a law passed by this Council. The present Bill is now brought forward with a view to the insertion in the original Act of further provisions which experience since acquired has shown to be expedient. All Local Fund accounts, and of course the Sind Village Cess Fund constituted by the Act of 1881 is a Local Fund, are audited in the office of the Accountant-General. For the purposes of this audit an establishment is maintained in that office, the cost of which is recovered proportionately from the various Local Funds. The Sind Village Cess Fund was at first called upon to pay the due share and did so, but in 1888 the point was raised whether under the law as it then stood and at present stands the payment could legally be made, and bearing in mind the precisely defined purposes for which alone under the Act of 1881 and the amending Act of 1888 the moneys of the fund could be spent it was held by the legal adviser of Government that the defrayal from the Fund of audit charges in connection with the Accountant General's scrutiny of the charges was not admissible under the strict letter of the law. To remedy this defect and to permit of the payment from the fund in future of the charge for audit as also to validate all payments under this head made up to date provision is now made in section 2 of the Bill. The Sind Revenue Survey has now ceased to exist and such survey work as has to be done is performed by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture in Sind with the assistance of the tapedars and superviling tapedars. From the performances hitherto of these duties in addition to the collection of all the land revenue within his charge the tapedar is responsible. It is obvious, therefore, that to enable him to carry out his work intelligently and satisfactorily the tapedar should not merely possess some ordinary literary learning but should also have received some special technical training. To enable, therefore, persons who are to serve as tapedars to acquire the knowledge and obtain the training necessary to fit them for the discharge of their multifarious and important duties before their appointment to charges, a system has been devised under which probationers receive an education in the various branches of their work at the Hyderabad Agricultural School. There they are well grounded in their future duties and undergo a course of instruction tending to render them efficient servants of Government, and to enable them to carry out satisfactorily when appointed to be tapedars the revenue and survey work which is expected of them. To legalise expenditure from the Fund Village Cess Fund for this purpose in future and to render legal any outlay from the fund which has already been incurred under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind provision is made in the Bill.

The Bill having been read a first time was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Nugent, Dharamsi, Spence, and Moriarty, with instructions to report within one month.

The Council then rose.

## THE FAMINE.

### DAMAUN.

It was on the 20th ultimo that Miss Ryan and Mrs. Lukey, on behalf of the American Mission, paid a visit to Lower Damaun and made enquiries as to the scarcity prevailing here with a view to grant some aid towards alleviating the distress of the poor. Since then, when it came to be known that the ladies were carrying their benevolent mission as far as Vapi, and other places, people had given up hopes of finding that the poor of this place would derive any benefit from the mission, but they were hasty in their conjectures, for, on Tuesday last, Mr. Sorabji received six bags of unsifted rice from the mission, and two days later Mrs. Lukey came here, and after meeting Mr. Sorabji, arranged that the poor should be sent to the British traveller's bungalow, where rice would be sold cheap to them.

Mrs. Lukey sold from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. 30 faras of rice at half-price to the poor, who consisted of females of the Mahomedan, Machi, Doobla, and Dheda castes, and about a score of Christian boys. She commenced selling four seers to each individual, but as soon as the number of purchasers increased she reduced the quantity to be sold to each person to three seers. But after an hour, when she found that an immense crowd had collected near the compound of the bungalow, eager to obtain cheap rice, she was obliged to reduce the selling quantity to two seers. Notwithstanding this, hundreds of females remain disappointed without having purchased cheap rice as the stock was over.

Mrs. Lukey seems to have gained sufficient experience to distinguish a well-to-do from a poor female, notwithstanding the latter wore a number of ornaments, as she generally recognised a number of females as belonging to better classes.

Mr. Raghunath Moorar, the manager of the cheap-grain shop, closed his shop during the time this rice was being sold, and assisted Mrs. Lukey in keeping order among the immense crowd collected to obtain benefit of the cheapest rate rice was ever sold here.

It is believed that Mrs. Lukey, having been convinced that great scarcity prevails here, she and Miss Ryan intend to take up their quarters here for a month, selling every day a certain quantity of brown rice cheap.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Central Provinces season report for last week is summarised in the following:—General Remarks—Weather generally cloudy with heavy rain in most districts of more or less even distribution both as regards place and time. The transplantation of rice is in progress, but more rain is wanted in Chhattisgarh and the rice growing districts of the Wainganga valley to complete the trials and thus finish planting. Within these areas the rainfall is still 7 to 20 inches short of the average. In the other districts favourable opportunities have been afforded for weeding. Prospects of standing crops are on the whole good, though insects have done some damage to til in Betul and the late sown crops in this district are not very promising. Preparation of land for rabi sowings continues. The early ripening millet, kutki, is being cut in a few places in the Betul District. Cattle disease prevails in parts of Chanda. Fodder is still scarce in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, and Raipur. Water-supply insufficient in Chanda. Prices are steady in eight districts, but fluctuate somewhat elsewhere. There is a rise at Saugor and Khandwa, but quotations are generally easier in other districts. The number of relief-workers has expanded by 5,000. The increase is altogether in men who have come back from their fields after sowing operations. The numbers on gratuitous relief rose by 25,000, the largest increases occurring in Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. Numbers on relief works—Saugor 23,251, Damoh 32,630, Jubbulpore 34,004, Mandla 11,197, Seoni 4,974, Narsinghpur 19,720, Hoshangabad 34,521, Nimar 688, Betul 9,290, Chhindwara 14,944, Wardha 2,047, Nagpur 13,197, Chanda 95, Bhandara 19,000, Balaghat 30,000, Raipur 40,110, Bilaspur 49,560, and Sambalpur 2,218;—total 348,944. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 14,542; Damoh 19,748, Jubbulpore 42,999, Mandla 6,704, Seoni 6,317, Narsinghpur 12,457, Hoshangabad 12,262, Nimar 1,145, Betul 3,820, Chhindwara 4,357, Wardha 504, Nagpur 7,550, Chanda 993, Bhandara 11,828, Balaghat 17,300, Raipur 22,205, Bilaspur 68,709, and Sambalpur 194;—total 253,736. There were also 74,940 persons employed on relief work and other private works, details of relief-workers—men 100,116, women 105,909, children 76,919. Dependants—men 2,400, women 3,295, and children 46,364, with 1,121 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 8,224, women 9,578, and children 14,957. Otherwise relieved—men 25,215, women 30,930, and children 47,177, with 44,475 unclassed. Wage prices—Saugor 8½, Damoh, Betul, and Balaghat 7, Jubbulpore 8¾, Mandla 7 7-8, Seoni 7½, Narsinghpur, Wardha, and Sambalpur 8, Hoshangabad 8 5-8, Nimar, Chhindwara, Bhandara, and Bilaspur 8, Nagpur 9½, Chanda 8¾ and Raipur 8½.

## A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

An officer of the Madras Civil Service recently overstayed his privilege leave, and thus rendered himself liable to loss of allowances and of appointment; but the Local Government, by the powers vested in it, exempted him from loss of appointment, and recommended to the Government of India that he might also be exempted from the loss of his allowances. The Government of India, in declining to grant the exemption, states that the rule laid down in the Civil Service Regulations has hitherto been strictly enforced, and that if an officer chooses to remain absent till the very end of public holidays following his privilege leave, he deliberately risks the consequences of unforeseen delay. The Government of India is of opinion that in the case under consideration the orders passed by the Madras Government are a sufficient indulgence to the officer concerned.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

| WARD. | | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | | | |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | | 2 | 7 |
| | Fort, Southern | | | |
| | Fort, Northern | | | |
| | Esplanade | | | |
| B | Mandvi | | | |
| | Chukla | | | 29 |
| | Umarkhadi | | 1 | |
| | Dongri | | | |
| C | Market | | | |
| | Dhobi Talao | | | 28 |
| | Fanaswadi | | | |
| | Bhuleshwar | | | |
| | Khara Talao | | | |
| | Khumbarwada | | | |
| D | Khetwadi | | | |
| | Girgaum | | | 6 |
| | Chaupati | Nil. | | |
| | Walkeshwar | | | |
| | Mahalakshmi | | | |
| E | Mazagon | | | |
| | Tadwadi | | | |
| | Second Nagpada | | | 44 |
| | Kamathipura | | | |
| | Tardeo | | | |
| | Byculla | | | |
| | First Nagpada | | | |
| F | Parel | | | 17 |
| | Sewri | | | |
| G | Sion | | | 11 |
| | Mahim | | | |
| | Worli | | | |
| | Water Division | | | |
| | Non-Resident & Unknown | | | |
| | Hospitals. | | | |
| | J. J. Hospital | | | 21 |
| | Grant Road | | | |
| | Arthur Road | | | |
| | Gokuldas Tejpal | | | |
| | Bai Motlabai and Petit | | | |
| | Leper Asylum Matoonga | | | |
| | Aibless Hospital | | | |
| | Total | Nil | 3 | 163 |

Total to date.....12,710 10,744

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 21 |
| Deaths | 24 |

PLAGUE AND FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice of Bombay, has contributed, through Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, Rs. 200 towards the Plague and Famine Relief Fund, which amount has been acknowledged with thanks by the Plague Committee.

QUARANTINE CAMP.

There were 193 persons remaining under observation in the Quarantine Camp, at Wari Bunder, on Sunday. The number of persons in the Pilgrim Shed was seven.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From the telegraphic advices received from Cutch Mandvie, yesterday, by the Plague Committee, it appears that the total mortality there on Sunday was five, out of which three deaths occurred outside the city and two in the hospital. The number of patients lying under treatment in the hospital on the same day was stated to be 36.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following are the hospital returns showing the number of patients remaining under treatment in each hospital:—Bhattia Hospital, 2; Grant Road Hospital, 15; Telagu Hospital, 1; and Julai Hospital, 8. The returns for the Arthur Road Hospital were not communicated to the press.

LOWER DAMAUN.

There was no death on Friday, and it was the sixth total mortality and the sixteenth plague mortality clean bill day.

Since 2 a.m., on Saturday, very much-needed rain has commenced to pour to the great delight of the cultivators, hundreds of whom have since early morning busied themselves in field operations. Though until 6 in the morning the fall of rain has been registered as 1 inch and 40 cents, yet since then up to 3 p.m. more than 7 inches has already fallen.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Sum previously subscribed | 27,115 13 |
| Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Ballibai | 50 0 |
| Messrs. Sorabjee and Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, rent of the Hospital for the month of June | 275 0 |
| A Zoroastrian in memory of Bai Dhunbaijee Rustom Manek | 5 0 |
| Mr. Shapurjee Barjorjee Bharucha, Sixth instalment (through Dr. Bhadurjee) | 500 0 |
| Mrs. C. Dhunjibhoy, of Ra-walpendi, for the month of June and July (through Dr. Bhadurjee) | 50 0 |
| Mr. Hormusjee M. Billimoria family, in memory of Najamai (through Dr. Bhadurjee) | 15 0 |
| "Mino" (through Dr. Bhadurjee) | 10 0 |
| Mr. R. N. Daruwalla (through Dr. Bahadurjee) | 15 0 |
| J. D. S., in memory of her deceased husband | 25 0 |
| Total | Rs. 28,030 13 |

## ADDRESS TO MR. CHANDAVARKAR.

The following address has been sent to the Honorable Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.:—

Sir,—We, the members of the Upasana Somaj, Mangalore, beg to offer our hearty congratulations on this occasion of your recent election as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, by the University of Bombay.

2. You set before yourself a high ideal of duty, and in trying to realise it in your life you have set an example worthy of imitation by all. In all your movements, whether in the field of religious, social, or political reform, your sole aim has been to serve the cause of truth, and in serving the cause, you have conferred an immense boon on your fellow-countrymen. To you, belongs the credit of having first cut asunder the bondage of superstition and pigotry by going to England about 17 years ago, and you have nobly stood by the side of liberty during all this period, amidst all opposition, nay even social ostracism, on that account from the community. Your firm advocacy of the cause of truth, on all questions of social and religious importance, and your unflinching courage and patience with which you have met the clamours of the surrounding communities, have earned for you a reputation which will be long cherished by the coming generations. In you, in short, is typified the saying that "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

3. It is no wonder, then, that you are raised to a position which you so richly deserve, wherefrom you have been enabled to extend your sphere of usefulness and to shed an elevating influence in the counsels which rule the destinies of the people of the sister Presidency. We trust and pray the Almighty that you may long be spared to work in the service of your countrymen from your present exalted position and that the same spirit which has actuated your action hitherto may guide you in future.—We beg, &c.,

(Here follow twelve signatures.)

Mangalore, July 25.

## TUG OF WAR WITH A BOA.

A COOPERS HILL man writes to the *Statesman* giving all account of the killing of a boa in Saranda State Forest, Chota Nagpur. After describing how the snake was found in a small cave and dislodged with rifle shots he says the creature made off, "down-hill at good speed, the coolies belabouring it with clubs. We now saw that it was a rock-snake or boa (pounce to many parts of India and Burmah). Finding itself hard pressed by its human foes the creature turned round and again made for its hole, and in spite of the merciless belabouring it got with great sticks, it had nearly reached its shelter when S——g rushed forward, and seizing it by the tail, which he placed over his shoulder, and turning his face downhill, began hauling away as if at a great cable. More than half its body was now off the ground, so that the creature could not obtain a purchase, yet it struggled hard, and S——g swayed and shook with each movement of its great body, and I expected momentarily to see him knocked to the ground or in the coils of the gigantic brute, but his football experience stood him in good stead, and clinging to the tail of the serpent in regular Rugby style he struggled onwards pulling the snake after him. A native now rushed up and split open its head with a battle-axe and a fourth shot finished the fight. Before skinning it measured 12 feet 2 inches in length and was about as thick round as the small of a man's thigh."

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled Invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In the absence of Sir George Cotton, the President, Mr. G. W. Roughton was voted to the chair at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, when there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Mr. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha B. Master, Dinsha Ebuji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Dhanji Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Curseljee Jamsetji, Jamsetji Kharsetji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadya, B. Phillips, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Khurseji Bhandi, Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. F. Edward Underwood, Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Standing Committee had forwarded the letter from the Municipal Commissioner, to the Secretary, asking sanction to the re-appointment for six months, from 2nd September next, of Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, as Deputy Commissioner, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that sanction be given. In support of the motion he said that in Feb ruary last Government addressed an immediate and urgent letter to the President of the Corporation asking that body to appoint a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, the reasons stated being that the Municipal Commissioner had been over-burdened with Municipal work in addition to the plague duties he had to perform, and he should have some assistance given to him. The matter was discussed at one or two sittings of the Corporation, where the matter was discussed, and Mr. DuBoulay was appointed Deputy Commissioner whose term of office expires next month. The Municipal Commissioner had now addressed a letter to the Standing Committee asking them to recommend the re-appointment of Mr. DuBoulay for a further period of six months. After a fair and full discussion the Standing Committee came to the conclusion that it was not in their power to sanction the appointment, hence it was resolved to pass the request on to the Corporation. On account of the very heavy work of the office, which had considerably increased of late owing to the deaths of the Chief Accountant and the Water Engineer, the Commissioner had on this occasion come forward to ask the sanction. During his five months' term of office Mr. DuBoulay had proved himself to be an hard-working and a capable officer, who had a clear grasp of the work transacted in the different departments of the Municipality, and appeared to have acquired mastery over the same. He had been very busy of late enquiring into the increased mortality of the town, and had been working from an early hour in the morning till late in the evening. He had proved himself a very useful officer, and it was hoped that the Corporation, in view of the increasing work, of the Municipality at the present juncture, would re-appoint him unanimously for the period proposed.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas seconded the proposal observing that though the plague had been reduced to almost a vanishing point, the mortality was again increasing, and in view of the heavy work devolving on the Municipal Commissioner the office of the Deputy Commissioner should be continued for a further period of six months.

Mr. K. M. Shroff opposed the proposition. He said that it was only recently that the Municipal Commissioner would not advise the Standing Committee to take in hand two important works (one being a set-back on a crowded part of the town, and the other construction of a fire brigade station urgently required), on the ground that at present the state of their finances did not permit of such expenditure being undertaken now. He considered it prudent or proper to continue the appointment for a further period of six months in view of the depleted state of their treasury. The plague which called the appointment into existence had been very nearly removed root and branch, and there was no reason to continue the appointment longer than for the period originally fixed. He had nothing to say against Mr. DuBoulay personally. He was a capable officer, and proved himself worthy of the appointment of Municipal Commissioner at some future time when the vacancy occurred; but all that Mr. Shroff wished to say was that as there was no necessity for the appointment it should terminate on the expiry of the period for which the Deputy Commissioner was appointed. He further contended that the Corporation should clearly understand that when a Commissioner was appointed the other appointment of the assistant to the Commissioner, who was paid Rs. 500 per mensem, would be abolished, but it was done so and the finances of the Municipality were burdened with that also.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla was in favour of the proposition, remarking that they ought to continue the office in view of the increased work of the Municipality, and specially when the recommendation came from the Commissioner, who knew best what he was about. It was a false economy to reject the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote did not see that a case was made out by the mover of the proposal or the Councillor who apposed it. He moved an amendment to the effect that the appointment be continued for three months more instead of six.

The amendment not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Dr. Viegas opposed the proposition on the same grounds as Mr. Shroff, adding that he apprehended that the office of the Deputy Commissioner which was now a temporary one would be attempted to be made permanent in future. The Corporation had experienced such a thing on a previous occasion.

Mr. K. N. Wadia did not think that no case was made out by Dr. Cowasji. The Commissioner would have ample assistance given to him when the Health Department was re-organized.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that it would be long before the

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AMERICAN papers state that as the British Government has not come to satisfactory terms with the United States about the seal-fishery of Alaska the United States will brand the seals on the Pribilof Islands, and thus spoil the skins so as to make seal hunting at sea unprofitable. An assistant of Dr. Starr Jordan, one of the American experts, has invented an electrical brander for the purpose. No doubt this device consists of wires or metal ribs made hot by passage of an electric current through them, so that when applied to the body of the seal it singes the fur and ruins its value. A similar arrangement has long been in use for shearing sheep and horses. Any difficulty in approaching the seals while on their grounds might be overcome by sending the current from a distance by leading wires to the branders already on the spot.

Andree deserves to succeed in his endeavour to reach the North Pole by balloon, or at least to add something to our knowledge of the Polar Basin. He is to a large extent at the mercy of the winds, however, and who knows where they will carry him? Whatever be the upshot of this bold attempt it seems likely that we have not heard the last of exploration by means of balloons. A great difficulty hitherto has been the escape of gas. With stations for refilling a balloon at certain points the intervening country might be explored in this way.

The ordinary captive balloon for military reconnaissance is pear-shaped, and held by a steel rope; but this form, though good for travelling, is apt to be pressed down towards the earth by a wind, and the rope to be inclined at an angle to the ground. The new kite balloon of Captain Parseval, of the German Army, is shaped like a cylinder, with hemispherical ends, and holds 600 cubic metres of gas. The car is attached to the lower and the rope to the upper end. The balloon slants at an angle of about 50 degrees to the horizontal in a plane parallel to the direction of the wind. There are also devices for keeping the cylinder stiff and overcoming various drawbacks, so as to make the balloon steady and serviceable even in a strong wind.

In a communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, MM. Cordon and Bussard show that the nourishing properties of potatoes vary much, according to the variety. Some sorts have double the nourishment of others. Those which have most are the most agreeable to the taste and the easiest to cook. The richest and best potatoes do not break into flour on being boiled, but remain entire. This fact is indeed a simple test for good, nourishing potatoes.

Mr. Edward McIlhenny, an American naturalist, and two companions, have left to explore the basin of the Mackenzie River and the North-east of Alaska. He takes supplies of preserved food for two years' work. Point Barrow will be his headquarters. The fauna and flora of the region will be carefully studied, and specimens sent to the National Museum, Washington, and the University of Pennsylvania. The Romanzoff Mountains in Alaska, which are said to be very rich in fossils, will receive special attention.

The Germans have adopted a new gun for their field artillery. It is of nickel steel, and fires a shrapnel shell nearly five miles. It can shoot 15 shells a minute. However, the French believe they can go one better. Their Technical Committee of Artillery, after an exhaustive study of the subject, have fixed upon a quick-firing gun, which they are keeping a secret for the present, but which they consider the most perfect in existence. Parliament has only to vote the 300 million francs required and the new arm will replace the old.

M. Raphael Dubois has shown that the active agent in producing light in animals and plants is a substance like zymase, which he calls "luciferase." Such light is not, according to him, due to slow and direct oxidation or to combustion. The oxidation takes place indirectly through the luciferase, which behaves like an oxidising ferment.

According to Mr. Enos Brown, the Gallionomeros or Yukiah Indians of California, better known as "Diggers," from their aboriginal habit of living on roots, worms, lizards, snakes, with roasted grasshoppers and tainted fish for a delicacy, were, like the Australians, one of the lowest type of savage. They wore no garments except in the coldest weather, and their sole object was to live with as little trouble to themselves as possible. The early settlers used them cruelly, and the groves of Sonoma County were the scene of terrible massacres, owing to the Indians resenting the appropriation of their best lands by killing the white man's cattle. Rum, however, has been their worst enemy. The last remnant of this once numerous people are now settled at Hopland, Sonoma County, on a worthless tract. There are about 300 of them, and they live by farming. They have a missionary and a school, and show some capacity for civilisation. The women make pretty baskets of straw and feathers.

A glacier eruption took place recently in the South of Iceland. A postman, crossing the sands of Sakeitara, heard sounds proceeding from a glacier two miles in front of him, and saw large masses of ice hurled into the air from the glacier. A flood of water was also observed rolling on the sands below. He fled, and on returning that way about a week later saw a stream of "ice-waves" extending from the glacier to the sea, 25 miles distant. It was four miles wide on the average, and 70 to 90 feet thick. Torrents were issuing from the ice. It is supposed that the eruption has some connection with the severe earthquakes of last summer.

Dr. De Wateville has published a method of growing very large crystals solutions of salts. A small crystal is rotated in a saturated solution of the salt at a speed of several turns a second. Copper sulphide, sodium chlorate, potassium, and ammonium alums are said to give particularly fine results.

According to Dr. Snellson in the "Popular Science News," the lower animals become insane or frenzied. Cats, dogs, and monkeys are said to labour under delusions like those of insane persons. Cattle in a crowded street often work themselves into a frenzy. At the battle of Balaclava, an Arab horse attacked his attendant furiously, and bit the finger off another soldier. A quiet horse has been known to go mad on a hot day and bite everything in its away. It maimed a farmer for life, and nearly killed its master.

The steam yacht Ellide is the fastest on record. She covers a mile in 1min. 38secs., which is almost equal to the record of the new torpedo boat Turbinia. The yatch is 80 feet long, and has boilers of the Mosher type. Her engines are probably the lightest for their power ever built.

The Carib Indians, who spread so freely over South America, do not seem to have reached North or Central America before the days of Columbus. The English, however, transplanted some from the Island of St. Vincent to the Island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras, about a century ago, and since then they have spread over Central America. In the "Internationales archiv. fur Ethnographie," Dr. Sapper and Dr. Schmeltz treat of these and the Caribs of Surinam very fully.

In his sixth lecture on the "Racial Geography of Europe," Dr. W. Z. Ripley, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, deals with the population of France, which he considers the most mixed in Europe from a racial point of view. It includes all the great ethnic types of the Continent, and also representatives of a prehistoric race almost extinct in other countries. Nevertheless, it was only about thirty years ago that racial differences in France began to be noted by intelligent observers, so blind were people to racial characters. Even now most educated men in England, whose studies have not included anthropology, regard the French as "Celts," and of the same race as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch Highlanders. More than once this antiquated error has been exposed in the columns of the *Globe*.

The researches of Collignon, Houze, Broca, and others have shown that the French are a more or less intimate blend of the longheaded blonde types of the north, the longheaded burnette types of the south, and the broadheaded neutral types of the Alps or middle Europe. The former are styled "Teutonic" by Dr. Ripley, for want of a better name, and the latter "Celtic," according to the researches of Broca. The brunettes are not yet fitted with a comprehensive anthropological title, and it is an open question whether, being longheads, they are not allied by origin to the northern stock, here called "Teutonic." The longheads of north and south are chiefly found in the plains of France, and the broadheads, or true Celts, in the mountainous parts, especially Brittany, Auvergne, and Savoy.

Mr. Andrew Lang, while poking fun at the "Celtic Renaissance" in "Blackwood," laughed at the pretensions of its leaders in claiming Joan of Arc as a Celt, and remarked that she was probably a Teuton, since her native country, the Loiret about Orleans, was conquered by Burgundians. This district, however, is mainly Celtic, owing perhaps to the Forest of Orleans protecting the natives. "In Burgundy," says Dr. Ripley, "we have a striking example of the reversion of a people to its early type, after a complete military conquest. It seems as an apt illustration of the impotency of a conquering tribe to exterminate the original population." Joan of Arc was doubtless of mixed race, like everybody else; but her physical type was probably Celtic, and by that we mean broadheaded. Of course, that is equivalent to saying that Philo-Celts of this country have no right to claim her, since the type is not British at all though they may still claim a share in her through her dash of "Teutonic" blood.

"Fulgurites" are caused by flashes of lightning, which penetrate sandy soil and fuse the earth into a vitrified tube. One 45 feet in length has been discovered at Rome, New York, U.S.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

## NOTICES.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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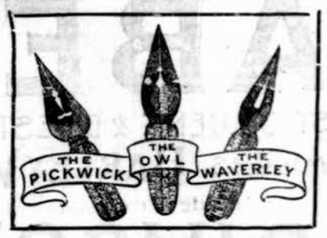


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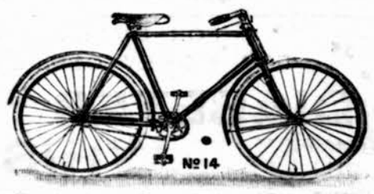


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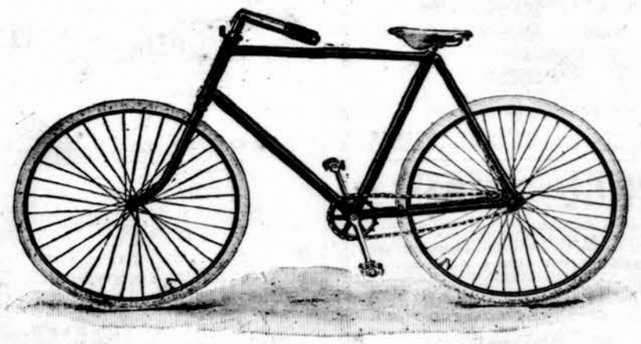

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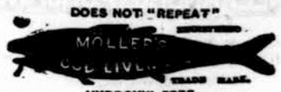


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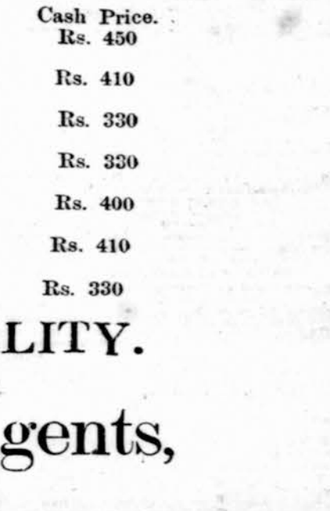
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